TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

SWEET-BRIER.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

Rose, with a fragrance diffused,
Of crushed grapes and spicery bruised,
Through genial and stern and frail,—
Thou art as the presence of one
Through deep abysses of Paradise gone,
Far beyond reach of grief.

Thy soft lamp illumines the dell;
The gray granite smiles in thy spell,
Pink opens of the brown pebble's bloom.
Thy lithe hedges, that gracefully sway,
Thy delicate odors, to-day
Restore me her womanly bloom.

Wild buds awoke under her hand;
Rare blossoms would rise and expand
In the heaven of her eyes' blessed blue;
And her heart, and her being were flowers
That lit up the desolate hours
And, storm-beaten, lovelier grew.

Spirit, that modest earth sweet,
Across barren hillsides my feet
For seeking thee pressing thee still;
Yet thy love in my life doth remain
A perfume that pierces the pain,—
A memory, a patience, a thrill.

If a blossom from heaven could lean,
A rose-bloom, a glory of green,
Flushing over the blank wall of death,
I think it would bring back to me
A waft of fresh woodlands, and thee,—
Sweet-Brier, her soul in thy breath!

Sunday Afternoon.

Our Story Teller.

RISEN FROM THE GRAVE;

—OR—

The Dead Alive,

A Startling Story of the Franco-Prussian War.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE MAN IN THE DINING ROOM.

In the great emergencies of life we feel, or we act, as our dispositions incline us. But we never think. Mercy's mind was a blank as she descended the stairs. On her way down she was conscious of nothing but the one headlong impulse to get to the library in the shortest possible space of time. Arrived at the door, the impulse capriciously left her. She stopped on the mat, wondering why she had hurried herself, with time to spare. Her heart sank; the fever of her excitement changed suddenly to a chill as she faced the closed door, and asked herself the question, Dare I go in?

Her own hand answered her. She lifted it to turn the handle of the lock. It dropped again helplessly at her side. The sense of her own irresolution wrung from her a low exclamation of despair. Faint as it was, it had apparently not passed unheard. The door was opened from within and Horace stood before her.

He drew aside to let her pass into the room. But he never followed her in. He stood in the doorway, and spoke to her, keeping the door open by his hand.

"Do you mind waiting here for me?" he asked. She looked at him, in vacant surprise, doubting whether she had heard him aright.

"It will not be for long," he went on. "I am far too anxious to hear what you have to tell me to submit to any needless delays. The truth is, I have had a message from Lady Janet."

(From Lady Janet! What could Lady Janet want with him, at a time when she was bent on composing herself in the retirement of her own room?)

"I ought to have said two messages," Horace proceeded. "The first was given to me on my way down stairs. Lady Janet wished to see me immediately. I sent an excuse. A second message followed. Lady Janet would accept no excuse. If I refused to go to her I should be merely obliging her to come to me. It is impossible to risk being interrupted in that way; my only alternative is to get the thing over as soon as possible. Do you mind waiting?"

"Certainly not. Have you any idea of what Lady Janet wants with you?"

"No. Whatever it is, she shall not keep me long away from you. You will be quite alone here; I have warned the servants not to show any one in." With these words he left her.

Mercy's first sensation was a sensation of relief—soon lost in a feeling of shame at the weakness which could welcome any temporary relief in such a position as hers. The emotion thus aroused merged, in its turn, into a sense of impatient regret. "But for Lady Janet's message," she thought to herself, "I might have known my fate by this time!"

The slow minutes followed each other drearily. She paced to and fro in the library, faster and faster, under the intolerable irritation, the maddening uncertainty of her own suspense. Ere long, even the spacious room seemed to be too small for her. The sober monotony of the long book-lined shelves oppressed and offended her. She threw open the door which led into the dining-room, and dashed in, eager for a change of objects, athirst for more space and more air. At the first step she checked herself; rooted to the spot, under a sudden revulsion of feeling which completely altered her in an instant.

The room was only illuminated by the waning fire light. A man was obscurely visible, seated on the sofa, with his elbows on his knees and his head resting on his hands. He looked up as the open door let in the light from the library lamps. The mellow glow reached his face and revealed Julian Gray.

Mercy was standing with her back to the light; her face being necessarily hidden in deep shadow. He recognized her figure, and by the attitude into which it unconsciously fell. That unsought grace, that lithe, long beauty of line, belonged to but one woman in the house. He rose and approached her.

"I have been wishing to see you," he said, "and hoping that accident might bring about some such meeting as this."

He offered her a chair. Mercy hesitated before she took her seat. This was their first meeting alone since Lady Janet had interrupted her at the moment when she was about to confide to Julian the melancholy story of the past. Was he anxious to seize the opportunity of returning to her confession? The terms in which he had addressed her seemed to imply it. She put the question to him in plain words.

"I feel the deepest interest in hearing all that you still have to confide to me," he answered. "But anxious as I may be, I will not hurry you. I will wait, if you wish it."

"I am afraid I must own that I do wish it," Mercy rejoined. "Not on my account—but because my time is at the disposal of Horace Holocroft. I expect to see him in a few minutes."

"Could you give me those few minutes?" Julian asked. "I have something on my side to say to you which I think you ought to know before you see any one—Horace himself included."

He spoke with a certain depression of tone which was not associated with her previous experience of him. His face looked prematurely old and care-worn in the red light of the fire. Something had plainly happened to sadden and disappoint him since they had last met.

"I willingly offer you all the time that I have at my own command," Mercy replied. "Does what you have to tell me relate to Lady Janet?"

He gave her no direct reply. "What I have to tell you of Lady Janet," he said, gravely, "is soon told. So far as she is concerned, you have nothing more to dread. Lady Janet knows all." Even the heavy weight of oppression caused by the impending interview with Horace failed to hold its place in Mercy's mind when Julian answered her in those words.

"Come into the lighted room," she said, faintly. "It is too terrible to hear you say that in the dark."

Julian followed her into the library. Her knees trembled under her. She dropped into a chair, and sank under his great bright eyes, as he stood by her side looking sadly down on her.

"Lady Janet knows all!" she repeated, with her head on her breast, and the tears falling slowly over her cheeks. "Have you told her?"

"I have said nothing to Lady Janet or to any one. Your confidence is a sacred confidence to me, until you have spoken first."

"Has Lady Janet said any thing to you?"

"Not a word. She has looked at you with the vigilant eyes of love; she has listened to you with the quick hearing of love—and she has found her own way to the truth. She will not speak of it to any one—she will not speak of it to me—she will not speak of it to any living creature. I only know now how dearly she loved you. In spite of herself she clings to you still. Her life, poor soul, has been a barren one; unworthy, miserably unworthy of such a nature as hers. Her marriage was loveless and childless. She has had admirers, but never, in the higher sense of the word, a friend. All the best years of her life have been wasted in the unsatisfied longing for something to love. At the end of her life you have filled the void. Her heart has found its youth again, through you. At her age—at any age—is such a tie as this to be rudely broken at the mere bidding of circumstances? No! She will suffer any thing, risk any thing, forgive any thing, rather than own, even to herself, that she has been deceived in you. There is more than her happiness at stake; there is pride, a noble pride, in such love as hers, which will ignore the plainest discovery and deny the most unanswerable truth. I am firmly convinced—from my own knowledge of her character, and from what I have observed to-day—that she will find some excuse for refusing to hear your confession. And more than that, I believe (if the exertion of her influence can do it) that she will leave no means untried of preventing you from acknowledging your true position here to any living creature. I take a serious responsibility on myself in telling you this—and I don't shrink from it. You ought to know, and you shall know, what trials and what temptations may yet lie before you."

He paused—leaving Mercy time to compose herself, if she wished to speak to him. She felt that there was a necessity for speaking to him. He was plainly not aware that Lady Janet had already written to her to defer her promised explanation. This circumstance was in itself a confirmation of the opinion which he had expressed. She ought to mention it to him; she tried to mention it to him. But she was not equal to the effort. The few simple words in which he had touched on the lie that bound Lady Janet to her had wrung her heart. Her tears choked her. She could only sign to him to go on.

"You may wonder at my speaking so positively," he continued, "with nothing better than my own conviction to justify me. I can only say that I have watched Lady Janet too closely to feel any doubt. I saw the moment in which the truth flashed on her, as plainly as I now see you. It did not disclose itself gradually—it burst on her, as it burst on me. She suspected nothing—she was frankly indignant at your sudden interference and your strange language—until the time came in which you pledged yourself to produce Mercy Merrick. Then (and then only) the truth broke on her mind, trebly revealed to her in your own words, your voice, and your look. Then (and then only) I saw a marked change come over her, and remain in her while she remained in the room. I dread to think of what she may do in the first reckless despair of the discovery that she has made. I distrust—though God knows I am not naturally a suspicious man—the most apparently trifling events that are now taking place about us. You have held nobly to your resolution to own the truth. Prepare yourself, before the evening is over, to be tried and tempted again."

Mercy lifted her head. Fear took the place of grief in her eyes, as they rested in startled inquiry on Julian's face.

"How is it possible that temptation can come to me now?" she asked.

"I will leave you to events to answer that question," he said. "You will not have long to wait. In the meantime, I have put you on your guard." He stooped, and spoke his next words earnestly, close at her ear. "Hold fast by the admirable courage which you have shown thus far," he went on. "Suffer any thing rather than suffer the degradation of yourself. Be the woman whom I once spoke of—the woman I still have in my mind—who can nobly reveal the noble nature that is in her. And never forget this—my faith in you is as firm as ever!" She looked at him proudly and gratefully.

"I am pledged to justify your faith in me," she said. "I have put it out of my power to yield. Horace has my promise that I will explain every thing to him, in this room."

Julian started. "Has Horace himself asked it of you?" he inquired. "*He*, at least, has no suspicion of the truth."

"Horace has appealed to my duty to him as his betrothed wife," she answered. "He has the first claim to my confidence—he resents my silence, and he has a right to resent it. Terrible as it will be to open *his* eyes to the truth, I must do it if he asks me."

She was looking at Julian as she spoke. The old longing to associate with the hard trial of the confession the one man who had felt for her, and believed in her, revived under another form. If she could only know, while she was saying the fatal words to Horace, that Julian was listening too, she would be encouraged to meet the worst that could happen! As the idea crossed her mind, she observed that Julian was looking toward the door through which they had lately passed. In an instant she saw the means to her end. Hardly waiting to hear the few kind expressions of sympathy and approval which he addressed to her, she hinted timidly at the proposal which she had row to make to him.

"Are you going back into the next room?" she asked.

"Not if you object to it," he replied.

"I don't object. I want you to be there."

"After Horace has joined you?"

"Yes. After Horace has joined me."

"Do you wish to see me when it is over?"

She summoned her resolution, and told him frankly what she had in her mind.

"I want you to be near me while I am speaking to Horace," she said. "It will give me courage if I can feel that I am speaking to you as well as to him. I can count on your sympathy—and sympathy is so precious to me now! Am I asking too much if I ask you to leave the door undosed, when you go back to the dining-room? Think of the dreadful trial—to him as well as to me! I am only a woman; I am afraid I may sink under it, if I have no friend near me. And I have no friend but you."

In these simple words she tried her powers of persuasion on him for the first time. Between perplexity and distress Julian was, for the moment, at a loss how to answer her. The love for Mercy which he dared not acknowledge was as vital a feeling in him as the faith in her which he had been free to avow. To refuse any thing that she asked of him in her sore need—and, more even than that, to refuse to hear the confession which it had been her first impulse to make to *him*—these were cruel sacrifices to his sense of what was due to Horace and of what was due to himself. But shrink as he might, even from the appearance of deserting her, it was impossible for him (except under a reserve which was almost equivalent to a denial) to grant her request.

"All that I can do I will do," he said. "The door shall be left unclosed, and I will remain in the next room, on this condition, that Horace knows of it as well as you. I should be unworthy of your confidence in me if I consented to be a listener on any other terms. You understand that, I am sure, as well as I do."

She had never thought of her proposal to him in that light. Woman-like, she had thought of nothing but the comfort of having him near her. She understood him now. A faint flush of shame rose on her pale cheeks as she thanked him. He delicately relieved her from her embarrassment by putting a question which naturally occurred under the circumstances.

"Where is Horace all this time?" he asked. "Why is he not here?"

"He has been called away," she answered, "by a message from Lady Janet."

The reply more than astonished Julian; it seemed almost to alarm him. He returned to Mercy's chair; he said to her, eagerly, "Are you sure?"

"Horace himself told me that Lady Janet had insisted on seeing him."

"When?"

"Not long ago. He asked me to wait for him here while he went up stairs."

Julian's face darkened ominously.

"This confirms my worst fears," he said. "Have *you* had any communication with Lady Janet?"

Mercy replied by showing him his aunt's note. He read it carefully through.

"Did I not tell you," he said, "that she would find some excuse for refusing to hear your confession? She begins by delaying it, simply to gain time for something else which she has in her mind to do. When did you receive this note? Soon after you went up stairs?"

"About a quarter of an hour after, as well as I can guess."

"Do you know what happened down here after you left us?"

"Horace told me that Lady Janet had offered Miss Roseberry the use of her boudoir."

"Any more?"

"He said that you had shown her the way to her room."

"Did he tell you what happened after that?"

"No."

"Then I must tell you. If I can do nothing more in this serious state of things, I can at least prevent your being taken by surprise. In the first place, it is right you should know that I had a motive for accompanying Miss Roseberry to the boudoir. I was anxious (for your sake) to make some appeal to her better self—if she *had* any better self to address. I own I had doubts of my success—judging by what I had already seen of her. My doubts were confirmed. In the ordinary intercourse of life I should merely have thought her a commonplace, uninteresting woman. Seeing her as I saw her while we were alone—in other words, penetrating below the surface—I have never, in all my sad experience, met with such a hopelessly narrow, mean, and low nature as hers. Understanding, as she could not fail to do, what the sudden change in Lady Janet's behavior toward her really meant, her one idea was to take the cruelest possible advantage of it. So far from feeling any consideration for *you*, she was only additionally embittered toward you. She protested against your being permitted to claim the merit of placing her in her right position here by your own voluntary avowal of the truth. She insisted on publicly denouncing you, and on forcing Lady Janet to dismiss you, unheard, before the whole household. 'Now I can have my revenge.' At last Lady Janet is afraid of me!' Those were her own words—I am almost ashamed to repeat them—those, on my honor, were her own words! Every possible humiliation to be heaped on you; no consideration to be shown for Lady Janet's age and Lady Janet's position; nothing, absolutely nothing, to be allowed to interfere with Miss Roseberry's vengeance and Miss Roseberry's triumph! There is the woman's shameless view of what is due to her, as stated by herself in the plainest terms. I kept my temper; I did all I could to bring her to a better frame of mind. I might as well have pleaded—I won't say with a savage; savages are sometimes accessible to remonstrance, if you know how to reach them—I might as well have pleaded with a hungry animal to abstain from eating while food was within its reach. I had just given up the hopeless effort in disgust, when Lady Janet's maid appeared with a message for Miss Roseberry from her mistress: 'My lady's compliments ma'am, and she will be glad to see you at your earliest convenience, in her room.'

"Another surprise! Grace Roseberry invited to an interview with Lady Janet! It would have been impossible to believe it, if Julian had not heard the invitation given with his own ears.

"She instantly rose." Julian proceeded. "'I won't keep her ladyship waiting a moment,' she said; 'show me the way.' She signed to the maid to go out of the room first, and then turned round and spoke to me from the door. I despair of describing the insolent exultation of her manner. I can only repeat her words. 'This is exactly what I wanted! I had intended to insist on seeing Lady Janet—she saves me the trouble. I am infinitely obliged to her.' With that she nodded to me, and closed the door. I have not seen her, I have not heard of her since. For all I know, she may be still with my aunt, and Horace may have found her there when he entered the room."

"What can Lady Janet have to say to her?" Mercy asked, eagerly.

"It is impossible even to guess. When you found me in the dining room I was considering that very question. I can not imagine that any neutral ground can exist on which it is possible for Lady Janet and this woman to meet. In her present frame of mind, she will in all probability insult Lady Janet before she has been five minutes in the room. I own I am completely puzzled. The one conclusion I can arrive at is that the note which my aunt sent to you, the private interview with Miss Roseberry which has followed, and the summons to Horace which has succeeded in its turn, are all links in the same chain of events, and are all tending to that renewed temptation against which I have already warned you."

Mercy held up her hand for silence. She looked toward the door that opened on the hall; had she heard a footstep outside? No. All was still. Not a sign yet of Horace's return.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "what would I not give to know what is going on up stairs!"

"You will soon know it now," said Julian. "It is impossible that our present uncertainty can last much longer."

He turned away, intending to go back to the room in which she had found him. Looking at her situation from a man's point of view, he naturally assumed that the best service he could now render to Mercy would be to leave her to prepare herself for the interview with Horace. Before he had taken three steps away from her, she showed him the difference between the woman's point of view and the man's. The idea of considering beforehand what she should say never entered her mind. In the horror of being left by herself at that critical moment, she forgot every other consideration. Even the warning remembrance of Horace's jealous distrust of Julian passed away from her for the moment, as completely as if it never had a place in her memory. "Don't leave me!" she cried. "I can't wait here alone. Come back—come back!"

She rose impulsively while she spoke, as if to follow him into the dining-room, if he persisted in leaving her. A momentary expression of doubt crossed Julian's face as he retraced his steps and signed her to be seated again. Could she be depended on (he asked himself) to sustain the coming test of her resolution, when she had not courage enough to wait for events in a room by herself? Julian had yet to learn that a woman's courage rises with the greatness of the emergency. Ask her to accompany you through a field in which some harmless cattle happen to be grazing, and it is doubtful, in nine cases out of ten, if she will do it. Ask her, as one of the passengers in a ship on fire, to help in setting an example of composure to the rest, and it is certain, in nine cases out of ten, that she will do it. As soon as Julian had taken a chair near her, Mercy was calm again.

"Are you sure of your resolution?" he asked.

"I am certain of it," she answered, "as long as you don't leave me by myself."

The talk between them dropped there. They sat together in silence, with their eyes fixed on the door, waiting for Horace to come in.

After the lapse of a few minutes their attention was attracted by a sound outside in the grounds. A carriage of some sort was plainly audible approaching the house.

The carriage stopped; the bell rang; the front door was opened. Had a visitor arrived? No voice could be heard making inquiries. No footsteps but the servant's footsteps crossed the hall. A long pause followed, the carriage remaining at the door. Instead of bringing some one to the house, it had apparently arrived to take some one away. The next event was the return of the servant to the front door. They listened again. Again no second footstep was audible. The door was closed: the servant recrossed the hall; the carriage was driven away. Judging by sounds alone, no one had arrived at the house, and no one had left the house. Julian looked at Mercy. "Do you understand this?" he asked. She silently shook her head.

"If any person has gone away in the carriage," Julian went on, "that person can hardly have been a man, or we must have heard him in the hall."

"The conclusion which her companion had just drawn from the noiseless departure of the supposed visitor raised a sudden doubt in Mercy's mind.

"Go and inquire," she said, eagerly.

Julian left the room, and returned again, after a brief absence, with signs of grave anxiety in his face and manner.

"I told you I dreaded the most trifling events that were passing around us," he said. "An event, which is far from being trifling, has happened. The carriage which we heard approaching along the drive turns out to have been a cab sent for from the house. The person who has gone away in it—"

"Is a woman, as you supposed?"

"Yes."

Mercy rose excitedly from her chair. "It can't be Grace Roseberry?" she exclaimed.

"It *is* Grace Roseberry."

"Has she gone away alone?"

"Alone—after an interview with Lady Janet."

"Did she go willingly?"

"She herself sent the servant for the cab."

"What does it mean?"

"It is useless to inquire. We shall soon know." They resumed their seats, waiting, as they had waited already, with their eyes on the library door.

TO BE CONTINUED.

AN ASTONISHED INTERPRETER.

Herrman the Wizard, Plays a Practical Joke in Court.

New York Herald.

Just as Justice Flemmer was about to leave the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, a richly attired gentleman of tall, slim build, bearing a striking resemblance to the popular idea of Mephistopheles, walked hurriedly to the beach. He wore a scarf pin representing a coiling serpent with glittering eyes, diamonds sparkled on his fingers, and he looked quizzically out of a pair of large eye-glasses, while he blew clouds of smoke from a fragrant cigarette he was smoking. He spoke to Justice Flammer in German, and the Magistrate, motioning to "Napoleon," the court interpreter, said: "This gentleman has got some complaint to make. I wish you'd find what the trouble is." "Nap," who is a fat, jolly, easy going German, asked the stranger what he wanted, and the latter replied, in a low tone, that he had been robbed of a considerable sum of money, and wished to have a warrant for the thief's arrest. "What's that you say, sir?" inquired "Nap," as he leaned forward, the better to catch the words of the gentleman. "I say that I have been robbed," roared the gentleman, and, suddenly plunging his hand into the inner pocket of the interpreter's waistcoat, drew forth a large roll of bills, and displayed them to the magistrate. "I say, sir," he repeated to the dumbfounded German, "that I have been robbed, and you must be the thief, for this is my money." "Nap" began to examine his clothing with nervous haste, and explained in a frightened way that he knew nothing of the money. "What!" exclaimed the stranger, "why you have my ring in your waistcoat pocket now." Still more amazed, "Nap" drew the jewel from the pocket indicated. Every one roared with laughter, and the magistrate said, with a smile, "Well, Mr. Herrmann, I think you had better make a complaint of larceny against our interpreter." The visitor was Herrmann, the wizard, who had accepted Mr. Justice Flammer's invitation to visit the city prison and court, and had been induced by the Justice to play a practical joke upon the court interpreter. "Ah, gentlemen," said Herrmann, as the laughter subsided, "may I have the pleasure of offering you some cigarettes?" He opened a silver cigar case and drew forth a single cigarette. "They are of a peculiar brand, as you see," explained the margician. He held the cigarette in the air, and a shower of cigarettes fell from it. He politely distributed a number of the cigarettes to the court officers and spectators, and walked away with the magistrate.

The Kind of Wind They Have Out West.

Reno, Nevada, Gazette.

During the high wind that prevailed yesterday morning, J. Moorman Cutter started out with a half gallon of whisky to take to his sick mother, who lives out on Virginia street. He was found some hours afterwards lying behind the fence on the hill in an inarticulate condition. Later in the day he recovered sufficiently to explain the catastrophe which had overtaken him. He said that he stepped around a corner to fix a cork in the jug and while he was taking the measure of the orifice of the jug a tremendous zephyr came down on him like a whirlwind. It sucked the liquor clean out of the jug, blew it down his throat and turned the jug inside out. He could remember nothing more of the occurrence. No traces of any jug or liquor were noticed where Cutter was picked up. They had both been spirited away.

For the Blade.

ANDERSONVILLE.

A STORY OF SOUTHERN PRISONS.

The Life of a Prisoner of War in Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, Millen, Charleston and Florence.

BY A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

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CHAPTER LXIV.

RELIGION IN ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

By Rev. T. J. Sheppard, Granville, O.

One evening, not long after I was ushered into that place of unspeakable horrors—Andersonville—I heard, at some distance, the singing of hymns. Proceeding to the place, wishing, yet scarcely daring, to hope that the sounds indicated a religious meeting, I was rejoiced to find several hundred prisoners engaged in prayer and "singing the Lord's song in a strange land." The leaders of the meeting appeared to be Sergt. Benjamin S. Waddle, of Kenton, O., and Sergt. N. S. Cord, of the 16th Regiment, U. S. A.

They informed me that the first public prayer meeting in the Prison was organized by Sergt. Waddle and a few others, May 29, 1864. I do not know whether Sergt. Cord survived the sufferings of the prison pen. I stood beside the grave of Sergt. Waddle, at Annapolis, Md., and tenderly thought of him as a friend, a patriot and a Christian brother.

In such a place it requires but a brief time and very few credentials to introduce those whose prison woes were lightened by a common faith. So it was in sisted upon that I should preach, and, for about five months I was permitted to comfort the saints and invite sinners to Christ. Those meetings I shall never forget. The crowd of earnest, attentive men—sometimes three or four hundred—the twilight hour deepening into darkness broken only by the feeble light of surrounding fires which fell fitfully upon the upturned faces of the audience; the familiar words which floated out upon the air in pious song, ascended to God in tones of fervent prayer or fell upon our ears in thrilling experience or fervent exhortation; the sharp contrast between the horrors around and the peace within; the bodies clothed in rags and pinched with hunger while the souls were filled with the glory of God; all these form a picture which will remain stamped upon my mind mind "While memory lives or reason holds her throne."

Those were times of Divine power and sweetness. Looking a most terrible death full in the face, men could stand there night after night to speak the bravest words of Christian cheer and confidence. Scarcely was there a night that did not witness sinners seeking the Saviour or backsliders turning again to the Lord. It was not uncommon at any meeting for eight or 10 to present themselves for the prayers of Christians, and many professed to have been converted after entering the prison. One of the most frequent expressions on the part of those who, for the first time, spoke in the meetings, was that of joyful surprise to find such exercises in such a place, and often, passing along the wretched lanes of "the pen," men who made no pretension to piety remarked to me that our meetings, held under such circumstances, convinced them that it was not "a vain thing to serve God."

The preaching there was without manuscript, the singing was without books, and the entire services without that cold formality which freezes devotion or that luxurious ease which saps the vigor of piety.

We had for months most beautiful singing, led by Sergt. Waddle, James C. Turner, of Pennsylvania, and a Brother Atherton, I think, of the same State.

We naturally and necessarily used the familiar hymns, such as "There is a fountain filled with blood," "Rock of ages," etc. One of the special favorites was:

"My heavenly home is built on high,
Far, far above the starry sky.
Its glittering towers the sun outshine;
That heavenly mansion shall be mine."

The chorus of that seemed never to wear out:

"We're going home to die no more."

From our sanctuary none need stay away because of "rented pews," pious tricks to defraud the people in the name of the Lord, or even that elsewhere never failing excuse, "the want of suitable clothing." Men who could praise God while enduring the pangs of starvation and cherish spiritual purity while their bodies were covered with vermin, cared little for mere appearances.

We usually had preaching and conference on alternate nights. In the conference meetings the speeches were short and to the point. We had no "long-winded deacons," no good, dull souls, "who had nothing to say *and said it*," no scolding preachers, and very few "silent partners" among the laymen. The meetings were both lively and devotional. They continued till the removal of the prisoners from Andersonville in the Fall of 1864, and were renewed for about two months in the Spring of 1865 by those of us who returned.

Their "local habitation" was not fixed, but, seizing upon a vacant place, we moved as the prison pen filled up. Our bell was the singing of a hymn by our leaders. At my first knowledge, the meetings were held on the North Side, not far from the west line of the stockade. We afterwards met still further west just beside the "dead line" and just beneath one of the sentry boxes of the Stockade. I spoke at both those places, but the first place in connection with which I now remember the text used was on the low ground between the hills. There was what was called "the swamp" a mild name for about an acre of maggots. Not very far from this and beside the street which led from one side of the prison to the other we held our meetings, for perhaps as much as two weeks. At that point I remember of preaching to a large and very attentive congregation from the words of Jesus, Matt. IV; 4. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

Sergt. Cord, with quite a number of men, had a large hut or shanty on the South Side not far from the dead-line. I think they used to call it "the Masonic tent." One of our religious men, R. H. Kellogg (16th Connecticut), in his book, "Life and Death in Rebel Prisons," mentions a meeting we had in front of that tent, at which the text used was:

"Fight the good fight of faith."—I. Tim. vi. 12.

Not far from there, on the same side, were two pine trees, the only trees, I think, in the prison, except a small one of some sort in the corner not far from where the hanging was done. At those pines Sergts. Miller, of the 99th, and McCollum, of the 49th O. V. I., conducted a regular prayer meeting. I preached there several times. In the Spring of 1865 I used a text which seemed written especially for us:

"The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit, nor that his bread should fail."—Isa. LI. 14.

I heard of meetings besides ours, and several times went in search of them, but never found any save the one just mentioned as being held at the Pines. It would certainly be desirable to hear from others engaged in like work, and, if this account meet the eyes of any such brethren, I hope they will not fail to make public what they know and did.

We were never disturbed in our religious gatherings by the prison authorities. Once, when meetings for patriotic speeches had been broken up, we feared ours might provoke the fire of the guard, as it was at that time held at the same place. But the guard, judging the character of the meeting perhaps from the tones of our bell, made no effort to interfere—with "the liberty of prophesying." In religion, as well as nearly every thing else, the Rebel authorities pursued the policy of non-intervention. It was as much as they cared to do to bring in once in 24 hours a scanty supply of "hog beans," "cob and corn bread," sometimes good meat, often some meat and some maggots, and the never-to-be forgotten sorghum. As to the prevention and punishment of crime, the promotion of cleanliness, any adequate provision for health, and any provision at all for shelter, they left the "Yanks" as they turned them into their infernal pen, literally to shift for themselves. As the desperados among us were free to rob and kill, so we were free to preach and pray. Of this Capt. Wirz furnished on one occasion, a fine illustration. Being ordered to headquarters with many others to be reprimanded on account of a plot for a general "jail delivery," the notorious character who commanded the prison, and who was usually called "the Dutch Captain," said that if we gathered in crowds he should take it as a signal of revolt and would shell the prison. I said:

"We hold regular religious meetings, will such crowds be allowed?"

"O yes," said he, "you breaches und brays und zings till Lincoln gomes und takes you out, und dat vill be a good vile."

Besides holding meetings we constantly visited the sick and dying; doing for them what we could in a sanitary way which was usually but little indeed, and, spiritually what was infinitely more. I remember a Bro. Lanson who died there whose last words were full of faith in Christ and joyful assurance of eternal bliss.

Many, very many such cases there were, of those who, resting by faith upon the everlasting arms—

"Crossed the river of Jordan,
Triumphant in the Lord."

and, though death came to them often in its most painful and revolting forms, it was, after all, but the portal to everlasting joy. We used to talk with the sick and dying, used to sing for them words of faith and holy comfort, and, when nothing more could be done, we used to gather the brethren and hold a funeral service ere the body was borne out to the dead house.

I met there many brethren in the Lord. One to whom I owe much for his genial spirit, his active co-operation in Christian work, and his plucky words in times of despondent tendency, is Frank W. Smith, now Superintendent of the Railroad Bethel, Toledo, O. I met there a Bros. Atchison, 9th Minn., and Gardner, 135th O. V. I. Both of them were preachers, and I think, died there. Rev. Z. F. Wood, Co I, 17th Iowa, was well when I last saw him. He was one of our "praying band," as was also Sergt. Thos. Bourne, of Massachusetts, George Harvey, of Iowa, S. D. Potter, 104th O. V. I. and Boston Corbett, who afterwards shot Booth, that Judas of traitors. Corbett, on one occasion, going out for wood, concluded that he would strike for the United States. However, the blood hounds of chivalry soon found his hiding place, but, very fortunate for him, they did not attempt to tear his flesh. When asked how that came he replied with evident faith and sincerity, "Because the Lord would not allow them to."

I met many other brethern there whom I do not now remember. Among the soiled but sacred memoranda of those days, I treasure a testimonial of Christian service signed by about one hundred and fifty men. Though now, when I look on these names, I cannot recall the appearance of the persons who wrote them, it is a precious thought that "the Lord knoweth them that are his, and they are written in the Lamb's book of life." Many of them laid off their prison garments, torn and filthy, and put on the royal robes of their Heavenly Father's house ere baffled treason *professed* to ground its arms and submit to the rightful authority of the Government. They filled the 13,000 graves where, with fiendish fitness and convenience, and with almost certain sequence the Rebel authorities arranged the death pen, the dead house and the grave yard. In the 14 years that have passed since the cruel war was over many others have ceased from earthly service and entered into their heavenly reward.

But those who yet live will, I am sure, bear me out in expressing as the briefest statement of our religious experience in Andersonville, that, whether in divine aid in prison or in merciful deliverance from the pit, we may quote the words written by a Union prisoner beneath his name, on the wall of the Court House in Marietta, Ga., "Thy God whom thou servest, He will deliver thee."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Just What We Want.

Puck.

An advertisement in the *Sunday Herald* informs the public that "Miss ——, who captivates by her natural acting, as she allures by her remarkable beauty, elegant and rich stage dressing, leaves for Europe this week. All communications must be addressed to her sole agent, Dr. —— —— ——, Managers' and Stars' Agency, Union Square."

Is now a time to stop her yet, Doctor? We want a Summer girl, to take down to Manhattan Beach, you know, and off on the Plymouth Rock's excursions. Nothing short of remarkable beauty will suit us. We have seen your *protege*, Doc, and she fills the bill. We assisted at her *debut* and the air was filled with expressions of delight. "What beautiful teeth!" "What a magnificent dress," "Isn't that a gorgeous train," "Did you ever see such eyes?" "And ankles?" One man said, "She may act well when she learns how," but he was hooted down immediately.

Yes, we want a girl that will make all the other fellows wild with envy, and you've the very thing in stock.

Send her along by Adams Express, C. O. D. And hang the expense.

A Frozen July in England.

London Cor. Chicago Journal.

Americans in England will not fail to remember the English 4th of July, 1879. Such weather at this period of the year was never before known. During the whole week it has been blowing a hurricane and raining in torrents, hailing occasionally, and occasionally reproducing our November fogs. The weather has been simply abominable, and has been playing all sorts of pranks. In Derbyshire, a little north of London, hundreds of lambs have this week been literally frozen to death. Imagine, if you can, such a degree of frost in July. In another locality, one of the frequent showers deposited in the streets and on the houses masses of little worms. The scientists are trying to persuade us that these had been picked up by a water spout or hurricane, and that there is nothing alarming in the occurrence. Dr. Cumming, however, does not believe this, and lots of his followers talk mysteriously about the opening of one of the seven vials.

MRS. DORSEY'S WILL.

Points Concerning Her Legacy to Jefferson Davis—What is Said by Relatives in Brooklyn of the Ex-Confederate's Relations With Mrs. Dorsey—The Talked-of Contest.

New York Sun, July 29.

The story of a contemplated contest of the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, who left her property to Jefferson Davis, was told in the *Sun* of yesterday. Jefferson Davis, who is the sole beneficiary under the will of Mrs. Dorsey, lived in the mansion on the Beauvoir plantation, Mississippi, with Mrs. Dorsey, the only other occupant of the house being Mortimer Dahlgren, the half brother of Mrs. Dorsey, and son of Gen. Charles H. Dahlgren, who married the Widow Ellis, Mrs. Dorsey's mother. Mr. Davis, it is said, was more devoted to Beauvoir than to any other spot in the South. There, moistened by the breezes from the Gulf, was especially salubrious, and he commended the place as the most desirable residence in America. He frequently said to Mrs. Dorsy, before he became her permanent guest, that he should like nothing better than to own Beauvoir, and spoke to her several times about becoming a bidder for the plantation, in the event of its being put upon the market. When Mrs. Dorsy was visiting at No. 1,058 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, the residence of S. Percy Ellis, her brother, two years ago, she spoke of her disposing of Beauvoir to Jefferson Davis, but her relatives never dreamed that she was contemplating making it a gift. There is a large revenue annually from the orange groves on the place, and the plantation was exceptionally profitable for that reason. Mrs Dorsey had very little care on account of her home. The many acres about it were leased for cultivation, most of the lessees being the negros, who in Mr. Dorsey's lifetime were slaves. She had her home richly fitted up, and she spent most of her time there and in her library, which was a rare one for that section. Mr. Ellis' daughter has spent a winter with her since Mrs. Dorsey's visit to Brooklyn, and was the chief companion of her aunt. The girl was a favorite of Mr. Dorsey, and it was concerning her and her brother that he had expressed to his wife a wish that incomes for life should some day be provided for them. Mrs. Dorsey possessed an affectionate disposition, and the young lady became much attached to her.

The natural heirs, who were neglected in favor of the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, were Col. S. Percy Ellis and his two children, a son and a daughter; Mrs. Inez Peckham, now of Tensas Parish, La.; Mrs. Dorsey's sister, and her two children, who bear the name of Gordon; Mrs. Peckham's former husband, and the son of Mrs. Dorsey's dead brother Thomas, who lost his life serving the Lost Cause, for which she manifested religious devotion. It is regarded as especially surprising that she should have neglected this nephew, as she was warmly attached to her brother Thomas, and seemed to revere his memory because he lost his life in the Confederate service. He had an attack of pneumonia, and, while he was yet convalescent, he was obliged to undergo a forced march, which caused a relapse, and he died soon afterward. His widow and her son live in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Dorsey's relatives hope to find in their investigation that her eccentric bequest of all of her large estate to Mr. Davis was purely the result of the hero-worship that she indulged in relative to her guest, and the feeling she had that he had not been generously treated in return for his sacrifices. They were thrown together much of every day by reason of their situation, and because both were engaged in literary work. Their conversation must have been retrospective, as Mrs. Dorsey was familiar with Mr. Davis' history by reason of the long intimacy of her father's family with the Davis family. It is said that had Mrs. Dorsey survived Mr. Davis, she would doubtless have become his biographer, and if he had left his present work upon the Rebellion incomplete, she would no doubt have finished it. Mrs. Dorsey's relatives are inclined to believe that in hearing from Mr. Davis' lips the story of his sacrifices and suffering, and possibly in reading his account of his part in the War, and his own defense of his action, she was led to bestow all she had upon her hero, for without some such excitement they cannot think that, with the love of family and relatives she had so often manifested, she could in a rational moment have brought herself to make Jefferson Davis the only legatee to her large property.

As Wade Hampton is reputed to have once destroyed a will which bestowed upon him a large estate, and to have divided the legacy equally between all of the natural heirs, so it is said to be expected Mr. Davis will be prompted to act, as he is known to Mrs. Dorsey's relatives to be punctilious upon questions of delicacy and chivalry. Such action would destroy the necessity of a contest of the will. Mr. Ellis' friends in Brooklyn are united in the opinion that he should not permit Mr. Davis to enter peacefully upon the possession of Beauvior and the Louisiana plantations and if necessary they will

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Single Copy.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$4 25
Chimney Corner	4 00	5 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00	5 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 25
New York Ledger	2 00	3 00
Prairie Farmer	2 50	3 75
Rural New Yorker	3 00	4 00
Scientific American	4 00	5 00
Waverly Magazine	2 00	3 25
Woman's Journal	3 00	4 50
Chicago Advance		
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	2 00	3 25
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	4 25
American Agriculturist	1 50	3 00
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 50	2 75
Phrenological Journal	2 00	3 25
The Nursery, (Juvenile)	1 50	2 85
Young Folks' Monthly	1 00	3 00
The Sunday School Teacher	75	2 10
Picture Gallery, (Juvenile)	75	2 50
The Morning, (Temperance)	2 00	3 00
American Poultry Journal	3 00	4 25
Appleton's Journal	1 00	1 60
Andrews' Bazar	2 25	3 50
Arthurs' Home Magazine	4 00	5 00
Atlantic Monthly	1 50	3 00
Brainard's Musical World	3 00	4 00
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	4 00
" Sunday Magazine	4 00	5 00
Harper's Monthly	2 00	3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	2 00	3 25
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	3 50
Scribner's Magazine	4 00	5 00
Sunday Afternoon	3 00	4 00

Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at this office ONE subscriber of THE BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. The paper not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The magazines and papers are all sent direct from the office of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW CLUBS rates on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for THE BLADE, as stated.

As is the invariable custom in all newspaper offices, a subscription year is reckoned as FIFTY TWO WEEKS.

BOB TOOMBS made $500,000 out of the Rebellion. The cause was not entirely "lost" to him.

TILDEN wants the issues of the next campaign to be "States rights and free coinage of silver." He has been buying bonanza.

HAVING fully demonstrated the value of the shot gun as a political document, the Georgians are now experimenting on its efficacy as a religious tract.

SHERMAN told them in Maine, "You can count on Ohio," and 350,000 Republican voters will rise up, next October to say, "You just can—every time."

NEW YORK *Telegram*: WILHELMJ is in the Catskills. He took his own violin with him, for fear the others would be worse. (You will have to dwell on violin until you see it as "vile inn," and then you are all right.)

STATE Treasurer WHITE, of Maine, has resigned from the Greenback State Committee because, he says, Greenbackery is used to advance the interests of the Democracy, only, which we have remarked a good many times.

IT is reported from Chicago that the Treasury Department has ordered the sub-treasury building in that City to be fortified in the same manner as the ones in Washington and New York have been recently, so that they will be completely defensable against the attacks of a mob.

THEY have had 25 years of Republicanism in Wisconsin, and they consider that the same is abundant reason for thanksgiving and praise. This shows one of the radical differences between the parties. One-fifth of that length of Democratic rule would call for fasting and deep humiliation.

DETROIT *Post and Tribune*: "When Gen. EWING was in Kansas, years ago he wrote a Republican platform, in which the Democratic party was said to have 'proved itself the bitterest foe of the people of Kansas and the enemy of popular rights elsewhere.' This is still true of the Democratic party. It is Gen. EWING that has changed."

THE New York *World*, on Tuesday, occupied a column and a half in endeavoring to prove that the success of resumption and of the funding operations of the Treasury Department was in no way due to Sec. SHERMAN or the Republican Administration, but to the extra session of the Brigadier Congress. When the *World* attempts to be sarcastic, its efforts transcend all limits.

THE secret of THURMAN'S prolonged stay in Canada has been revealed, and it adds not a little to the complexity of the Democratic troubles. He was written to to come home and inspire his friends with something of zeal for, EWING, but in a letter to a Washington gentleman, he unburdens himself as follows: "I have no heart to work for General Ewing or the party in Ohio this fall. Neither he nor his friends have treated me and my friends in any way except in such is calculated to humiliate us and drive us away from them. Until General Ewing finds me to be something more than an object to be openly warred upon and secretly maligned, I am inclined to let him fight his own battles."

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS BRIGHT has been smoked out, and compelled to offer an excuse for his dismissal of WILSON, the legless veteran of Gettysburg, which is, that he was guilty of insubordination. This proves to be a mere subterfuge, and a miserable one at that. When he first came into office, he adopted measures to freeze Mr. WILSON out; which was a very easy thing to do. WILSON, it will be remembered, lost both legs at Gettysburg. BRIGHT first sent him down in the basement to guard some passageway, where the damp and malaria soon brought upon him such an attack of rheumatism that he was never without severe pain in the stumps of both legs. BRIGHT then placed him at the main door, to act as a messenger, and to take in cards to Senators. Fancy a man without legs running of errands for Senators all the day long! Mr. WILSON very justly complained, whereupon BRIGHT, on the plea of "insubordination," dismissed him, to be succeeded by an Ohio copperhead, who is supposed to have some ability as a campaigner. WILSON'S position for the last 10 years has been that of doorkeeper of the ladies' gallery. It is to be presumed that he was succeeded in that by a man who had the use of his limbs.

THE REAL ISSUES.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS having been accused of saying that "in the next campaign all other issues on the Democratic side would have to subordinate themselves to one which shall stand pre-eminent—that of State rights," has deemed the matter of such importance that he has written a letter to an Augusta, Ga., paper, denying that he has said any such thing. What he did say was with reference to the issue raised by the extra session of Congress; that was not, in his opinion, one of State rights, "but one involving the right and duty of Congress to control its own appropriations, and to specify the use to which the public money shall be applied. This is a great issue, but not involving the question of State rights or State sovereignty at all, but a great question between the relative powers of the two co-ordinate departments of the Federal Government."

Mr. STEPHENS is sticking at a quibble. He, indeed, would be devoid of reason or common sense, who did not know better. Let us see: Certain laws were on the statute books devolving certain duties upon the Federal Government, and regulating others, with reference to the conduct of elections of Federal officers. The Democratic majority began by saying that those laws must be repealed, or else the money necessary to the execution of those laws and for the support of the army and the judiciary would not be appropriated. The firmness of the Executive alone prevented this plan from being carried out. Then they recede, and took the ground that these laws might stand, but that the money necessary for their execution should be withheld, and that any officer who assumed to use any money belonging to the Government for that purpose should be treated as a criminal. The direct issue made was, whether the Federal Government should have any control over the elections for members of Congress and President. The Democrats, in debate, insisted that the control of those matters lay entirely with the States; that it was the States who were represented in Congress, and not the people of the United States who happened to live within the boundaries of those States. The Republican minority held, and the President in his veto messages sustained them in their position, that the election of Federal officers interests the entire people; that the election of a Congressman in Florida, who could by his vote force a policy upon the people of Ohio or of New York was of as much interest to them as the election of a Congressman from their own locality, who could do no more in the formation of a policy of Government than his colleague from Florida; that in elections which interested the people of the Nation at large, it was right and proper for them, through laws enacted by the National Legislative body, to take measures to insure the purity of those elections. This is a clearly defined issue of the rights of the States as against those of the people of the Nation; and one as clearly defined as any of the other issues that have arisen concerning the so called "State Sovereignty."

But we are not without authority from Mr. STEPHENS' side of the house on this question Sen. BUTLER, of South Carolina, the hero of the Hamburg massacre, since he has gone home to the scene of his glorious victory over the blacks, has taken occasion to make a speech, in which he predicted that the Democratic party would succeed in 1880, because it has "gone back to the sound Democratic principles of 20 years ago," That was during BUCHANAN'S administration in 1859-60, when the leaders of the Democratic party were preparing for the secession of the Southern States, when they were arguing in the halls of Congress that the States were sovereign, and that the United States Government had no power to coerce a State in rebellion against the laws of the General Government, and when JAMES BUCHANAN gave official sanction to those views, and formulated them in a message. That was the only issue before the country then, and it is the issue which the Rebels in Congress have forced upon the people now.

MEMPHIS'S SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

To the Editor of the BLADE.

APPLETON CITY, Mo., July 21, 1879.

I was sorry to see in a paper usually as fair as the BLADE the editorial published last week, beginning "Memphis's Hour has Come Again." Now the truth is, instead of putting the remembrance of the past behind them, and looking upon street cleaning as "base, low-born and Nawthern," the authorities commenced last Spring and have spent $15,000 in putting the City in a good sanitary condition, besides for three or four months the authorities have been aided by an auxiliary Sanitary Committee, composed of good citizens who have given their time and money to the work, backed by the contributions of all classes of citizens, and I doubt if any City of its size has spent as much money, or had as large a force of men constantly employed in cleaning streets, alleys and sewers since the first days of early Memphis. As to March fires foolery this year we had none. If Memphis is scourged with a yellow fever epidemic this Summer, you cannot lay all the blame upon her people by a great deal.

Yours truly, R. P. DUGAN.

A permanent refugee from Memphis.

We would like to believe what Mr. DUGAN asserts, but, in our opinion, the weight of testimony is against him. There may have been some desultory efforts to clean up the City, and protect it against another invasion of the epidemic, but that these efforts were in any way as comprehensive and thorough as the emergency demanded, is not believed by competent observers, generally. Our strictures upon the mismanagement of affairs in that City have been made in all sadness, since the afflictions of Memphis affect the whole country. The recurrence of the epidemic this year arrests the development of Southern prosperity for many years. It will put a stop to all thoughts of emigrating from the North to that section, and bring to a standstill numberless enterprises that would have proved of great benefit to the people of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

COTTON and tobacco are no longer King. For the 11 months ending with May, 1879, the value of breadstuffs exported from this country was in round numbers $192,000,000, while cotton amounted only to $150,000,000. The South has always claimed that the value of their staples was greater than those of the North, to say nothing of the cotton crop—that is, cotton and tobacco; but now the Northwest alone defeats them with the single article of provisions, the returns for which show a value of $107,000,000, as against the cotton as above given, and $27,000,000 worth of tobacco. So cotton descends from the throne to a comparatively minor position.

AMERICAN horses for use in the army are bringing the highest price in France. The first experimental shipment having proven a success, a regular market will now be opened in Paris. The prices range from $220 to $270 each.

SEC. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

We devote a considerable portion of the BLADE to the speech of Sec. SHERMAN, delivered on the 23d, at Portland, Me.: but we think that our readers will bear with us, when they come to peruse this very excellent document. Sec. SHERMAN starts out with an arraignment of the Democratic party in Congress for their unpatriotic course, which, though couched in decorous and moderate language, is all the stronger and more convincing for that. He then discusses the financial policy of the Republican party, viewed from the predictions of its enemies, and the successful results as they now appear, taking occasion, at the same time, to point out the fallacies of the arguments advanced by the entire school of greenback financiers, of whatever political complexion. A review of some of the baldest propositions advanced by them in their recent platforms is made, and then he closes with a glowing summing up of the beneficial results to the county of the administration of the Republican party, from its inception to the present time. It is a document which will bears reading and occasion reflection.

"ANDERSONVILLE."

The Story to be Published in Book Form in the Best Style, and With Abundance of Illustrations.

The unprecedented success with which "Andersonville" has met—a success greater it is believed than has rewarded the publication of any serial since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared in the *National Era*—has induced the decision to reproduce the story in book form. Thousands of letters—received from all parts of the United States—from those who, having read the latter part of the story, were unable to supply themselves with the earlier numbers—and from those who were anxious that so important a contribution to history should be preserved in permanent form—contributed to this decision.

The work is now fairly begun, and it is hoped that the book will be ready for delivery about the first of October. It is intended to make a volume that will be in every way creditable to the subject, and to American bibliography. It will contain upwards of 600 pages, printed on fine white paper, profusely illustrated, and bound with substantial elegance. The type will be new small pica, specially procured for the work. No expense or trouble is being spared to make the illustrations surpass those of any book on the war ever issued. There will be between 200 and 300 of these in the book, and every one will have a fidelity in detail not usually met with in any class of books, and very rare in works relating to the Rebellion. A number of Rebel photographs, procured at considerable expense, furnish the groundwork for many of these pictures, and sketches by prisoners for others. All are prepared under the careful supervision of the author.

The book will be sold entirely by subscription, and live agents are wanted in every Township in the United States. Already several hundred applications have been received and placed on file in the order of their reception. It has been impossible to answer these as received, because until now, the arrangements for publication had not been sufficiently advanced to admit of a definite answer. As most, if not all, of those who have written on the subject have been subscribers to the BLADE, they will please accept this as a response to their communications, until they are answered directly by mail. To those who apply for territory the following recommendations are made:

1. Do not apply for more than one Township, nor for that unless it is intended to work it with thoroughness and energy. The book is undoubtedly going to have a large sale, everywhere, but its publisher does not want any territory skimmed over and half worked. A thorough-going man or woman will find it most profitable to go over every foot of ground carefully, leaving no portion half worked, in haste to reach some more inviting field. Like picking huckleberries, one fills his bucket soonest by stripping bare the bushes nearest at hand, regardless of the temptations of distant clumps. There is an abundance of good territory in the United States, and to him who is faithful in little things much will be given. One Township well worked will be the best possible recommendation for an augmentation of territory.

2. In writing for territory, specify first the territory most desired. Next the second choice; and then the third choice. In this way the securing of some desirable Township will be made pretty certain, since it is not likely that precedent applications will be in for all three.

The prospectuses and other articles for the agent's outfit will be ready in three or four weeks, so that by the time the territory is parceled out canvassing can begin with vigor. Address all communications to

D. R. LOCKE,
Publisher, Toledo, O.

Please write "Andersonville" on all letters pertaining to the sale of the book.

THE North will soon be called upon to provide succor for the plague-stricken cities of the South, and will respond with her usual generosity. The South will as usual, say that this spans the bloody chasm, but before the next season of pestilence, will have kicked down the bridge, and will go on in the same old way, endeavoring to fill up the yawning gulf with the wrongs of an oppressed race and the bodies of her bleeding victims.

EWING sends good news home to his followers. He and TILDEN and Tammany have clasped hands over the monetary chasm, and the result is the pledging of $100,000 to carry the State for him. Hamilton County is to be purchased, and all other doubtful districts made solid, with the understanding that if success crowns the coalition, next year's ticket will read "TILDEN and EWING."

SOME one is cruel enough to recall that General Order No. 4, issued by the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, banished several obnoxious Copperhead papers from his District among which was the Cincinnati *Enquirer* his present active supporter. The question is whether since then Gen. EWING has become worse or the *Enquirer* better.

CINCINNATI *Gazette*: "TOM EWING proved to his own satisfaction, by several experts, that resumption would fail, disastrously. Resumption, however, succeeded, and EWING wisely concluded to make no report to Congress. There is no argument so convincing as success."

BOOM!

The First Gun of the Campaign.

Speech of Sec. Sherman at Portland, Me.

Portland, July 23.—An immense audience greeted Sec. Sherman to-night at the City Hall. Long before 8 o'clock every available seat was taken and all standing room occupied. As Sherman mounted the platform he was warmly received, and when Blaine came up, soon after, the applause continued. The Chairman, ex-Gov. Washburn, made a brief address, and felicitously introduced Mr. Sherman, who was received with a storm of applause.

He then proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

SEC. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I accepted the invitation of your distinguished Senator to speak in the State of Maine during my brief vacation from official duties, mainly that I might present to you the mode by which, in spite of much opposition, United States notes have advanced to par in coin, and some reasons why these notes ought hereafter to be redeemed in coin at the demand of the holder, instead of being, as formerly, irredeemable, depreciated, and dishonored. You will naturally expect me, as a public officer, to speak mainly on this and kindred financial topics connected with my official duties.

But before doing so, permit me to say that there are questions involved in our political contest this Fall more important than those of hard money or soft money, greenbacks or bank-notes.

REVIVAL OF OLD ISSUES.

If I felt at liberty to choose the theme most important to you and to the whole people of the United States, I would present the recent revival by the Democratic party of the Southern doctrine of States' rights. This doctrine has been the evil genius of American politics. It was born of hostility to the Union. It was the bulwark of American slavery. It poisoned and estranged a large section of the country. Under the name of secession, it led to the late rebellion, and aimed to destroy the Union by an open armed conflict with the National Government. Every life that was sacrificed, and the treasure that was wasted in that war, were the bitter fruits of this doctrine.

Now it takes the form of nullification—not nullification by State officers as when Gen. Jackson throttled it, but nullification by members of Congress, the sworn agents and officers of the general government. These officers would surrender essential powers of the National Government, nullify its law, cripple it in executing its conceded powers, and make it a Confederate instead of a National Government. In the arrogance of their power one of their leaders declared that it was their fixed purpose to wipe out every vestige of war legislation.

Their chief effort in the last two sessions of Congress has been to nullify a law of Congress providing for an honest election of members of Congress—a law passed in pursuance of a plain provision of the Constitution, declared by Mr. Madison to be essential to the preservation of the Government; a law which has been sanctioned by years of practical execution, which has been appealed to by both parties, whose constitutionality has never been disputed in the courts and which is the only guard provided by Congress to protect citizens of the United States in the elective franchise. The movement for nullifying this law was made possible by a "united South," united by terror, violence, and fraud, and by crimes that disgrace our civilization. Over the white men of the South, who were willing to acquiesce in the results of the war, the "united South" practices social ostracism and violence. Over the poor blacks, whose rights were granted, and as we foolishly thought sufficiently secured by the Constitution, it trampled with midnight murder and masquerade, and last year it capped the climax by election frauds more shameful than the ballot-box stuffing and repeating of Tweed and his infamous ring in 1868.

Several members of Congress who were conspicuously elected by tissue-ballot-box stuffing, the meanest form of crime against the elective franchise, participated in refusing the necessary appropriations for the support of the Government unless the President would approve a repeal of the election laws. This, by the firmness of the President, they failed in their main object, they sought by conditions in appropriation bills to compel him to agree to nullify laws in violation of his oath of office.

When the President again defeated this by his veto they refused to appropriate money to enforce the judicial mandates of the Government, and the United States Courts are now powerless to enforce their decrees, or to serve process, or to keep the peace, unless the Marshals serve without the pay fixed by law. In this way a majority of either House may nullify any law and destroy the Government. We thought all such dogmas were overthrown by the amendments to the Constitution. Such a policy, if sanctioned, will nullify the amendments, and is more dangerous than secession or State nullification. It is revolution and anarchy.

The evident purpose of those now dominating in the Democratic party is to belittle and degrade the National Government, to elevate provincialism above nationalism, to weaken the tie that binds this vast country into a Nation, so that the winds and the waves of passion may beat upon it and batter it. Gen. Wade Hampton is reported to have said that he does not care whether the candidates are hard-money or soft-money, so they are Democrats. A few Democrats from the North, elected upon any false issue or artifice whatever, give them, with the solid South, the control of the Electoral College and the Senate and House. Through the caucus, conducted in secret, and controlled always by the most violent men, in which the solid South has the majority, they hope to rule this whole country, and sap and mine all the strong foundations of the power and authority upon which the National Government rests.

This is the issue before which questions of money, labor, or property sink into comparative insignificance. While I intend in the remainder of my remarks to confine myself to financial questions, I beg you to remember that the battle for National authority, for the right of the United States to enforce its laws and protect its citizens on every foot of land or water within its limits, though once won, is in danger of being lost. Remember that the National debt, two-thirds of the National taxes, the destruction of our commerce on the high seas, all the sacrifices which accompanied and followed the war, were caused by the very party and the very men who now seek to divide us on questions of political economy, so that through our divisions they may, with unchanged principles, seize upon the Government that saved and defended against them by millions of our countrymen. I trust to the well-known patriotism of the people of Maine that they will not be diverted by divisions in our camp about money matters while our old enemy is receiving the lost cause and is sapping and mining the National Government.

FINANCIAL CONDITION IN 1873.

In the fall of 1873 there happened a financial panic, out of which most of the economic questions upon which we are now divided naturally sprung. We must understand the actual condition of things when this occurred, in order to discuss with intelligence the measures that have been proposed and executed, and the questions that still remain open for decision. Our money then was paper money, irredeemable in coin, and worth about 87 cents on the dollar. The amount outstanding was larger than ever before. Sometimes this has been disputed by counting as money at the close of the war all the compound interest notes and 7.30 Treasury notes. These were no more current money than the 6 per cent. bonds into which they were converted. Both bore interest, and were always above par in paper money, and were held as investments, not as currency. The amount of paper money outstanding, excluding all interest-bearing notes, on no day, July, was $747,923,925.75. The amount on the 30th of June, 1873, just before the panic, was $749,440,863.94, while on the 30th of June, 1874, after the panic, it was $780,948,081.17.

Again, the rate of interest was higher in 1873 than before or since. Before the panic the body of the Government debt bore interest at 6 per cent. in gold; corporations in fair credit paid 8 to 10 per cent.; and individuals—especially in the West—mortgaged their farms at from 10 to 12 per cent. The current rate of interest may be said to have been 10 per cent.

The utmost recklessness in contracting debts was then universal, not only by individuals, but by Cities, Counties, Towns, and all kinds of private corporations. It was an era of wild and reckless waste and improvidence.

In those speculative times the tonnage of American vessels in foreign trade dwindled from 2,379,336 in 1860, to 1,378,538 tons in 1873. Wherever we were brought in competition with countries doing business upon a specie basis, we were driven from competition, either on the ocean or in workshops.

Railroads were built where they were not needed, in advance of settlements; furnaces were put up in excess of all permanent demand, and over-production and over-trading occurred in all branches of business.

The balance of trade with foreign countries had been for a series of years steadily against us. From 1863 to 1873 the excess of imports over exports was $1,083,449,387, and from 1860 to 1873, $554,052,607.

I am not able to give you the amount of private and corporate indebtedness contracted in foreign countries during these years of reckless speculation, but it was probably equal to or in excess of the balance of trade against us. We then enjoyed the prosperity of a prodigate while wasting his inheritance, or the happiness of a drunkard while on a spree.

The panic of 1873 called a halt, and, as by a miracle, paralyzed all domestic industry, and bankruptcy and ruin spread from corporations to individuals, and property was saleable except at prices far below its value.

It is barely worth while for us to enter into an discussion of the causes of this calamity. Some men would differ about it. Some attribute it to the waste of the war, some to the over-production that followed the waste of the war; some to irredeemable paper money. But whatever may have been the cause, the calamity was admitted by all to be widespreading and long-continued. It affected foreign nations much more severely than ours. Every nation in Europe suffered as much or more than the United States. The industries of Great Britain were paralyzed. Our earlier recovery from this stagnation is due to our vast territory and undeveloped resources, and the natural energy of a young and vigorous nation.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

When Congress met in December, 1873, it undertook to find a remedy for these evils, and for a year we had discussions in Congress, in the press, and among the people, as to how best to relieve our distresses and restore our industries to a solid foundation. In the course of this discussion the people naturally divided. On the one hand it was insisted that the true remedy was to inflate the currency by a large increase of paper money and, with that view, 26 millions of dollars in United States notes were thrown upon the market. On the other hand it was insisted that the only hope for relief was to return to a specie basis, and to advance all forms of currency to that standard.

In January, 1875, and during the second session of Congress—18 months after the panic—the measure known as the resumption act was adopted by a majority of both branches and approved by the President.

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During the whole of 1876 and 1877, the resumption act was made the subject of denunciation. The absurd notion was put forward that it was the cause of the hard times, though no material action had been taken under it, and the hard times came 18 months before the resumption act passed. All sorts of prophecies were made of its failure. We were told that the resumption act was a sham; that it was a hindrance to resumption; that the attempt to accumulate coin would put up its price; that it would be worth $50,000 to be on the right of the line on the day of resumption; that resumption was impossible; that it would prostrate industry; that it would stop the sale of bonds; that it would raise the rate of interest for the benefit of the bondholders, Shylocks and capitalists.

The Democratic party, in its platform adopted in St. Louis in 1876, while pretending to be for resumption, denounced the Republican party because it had made no preparation for it, but, instead, had obstructed it by wasting our resources and exhausting all surplus income, and because, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, it had annually enacted new hindrances thereto. It denounced the resumption act of 1875, as such a hindrance, and demanded its repeal.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, and Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, with others, made a minority report, in which they declared that the law for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party without deliberation in Congress or discussion before the people, and being so inadequate to secure its object, was highly injurious to the business of the country, and ought to be forthwith repealed.

Mr. Tilden, in his letter of acceptance, indorsed this doctrine, and, at the same time, declared himself for a speedy return to specie payments, saying: "The Government must act to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save itself from its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at fictitious par."

I will read some of the prophecies made by very distinguished gentlemen in regard to the resumption act.

Mr. Ewing, in the House of Representatives, November 22, 1877, said:

"If we were wholly out of debt to Europe, if our foreign commerce floated under our own flag, if there were no system of absenteeism among our wealthy classes, expending their wealth abroad, resumption in gold, or even gold and silver, would be impossible on our present volume of paper currency for many years to come. * * *

The National Banks, the importers, the goldrings in New York, the desperadoes of Wall street, the money kings of Europe, to whom we are financially enslaved, *they* will present the greenbacks for redemption and destruction as fast as the gold can be paid over the counters of the Treasury."

Sen. Coke, in the United States Senate, May 14, 1877, said:

"It is better, Mr. President, that we bide our time and turn back from the frightful abyss of ruin which yawns across the path-way to resumption. The experiment must end in failure, and must engulf the country in a lower deep of misery than it has yet fathomed. The bulk of the State, private, and savings banks, with their vast sum of the people's deposits, must go by the board by reason of the insufficiency of their reserves, and many of the national banks must fall from the same cause. In this general crash the whole system, from the Treasury down, must succumb. It is simply a question of time, for this result must occur, and in my judgment the time must be very short after the first day of January next."

On the 15th of November, 1877, my old friend, Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, said:

* * * "But, gentlemen, the worst has not yet come if this act is to be maintained. And I tell you—and you may look it to jeer and scoff at me 15 months hence if it prove not to be a true prediction—the suffering we have endured during the three years this law has been in existence, is like the chill which embellishes while it blasts with feathered frost the leaves and flowers of the tropical plants that surround the homes of our extreme Southern States, compared with the arctic cold that builds up the mountainous iceberg, which calls the Summer atmosphere of our coast as it passes near our shores."

I have no desire to jeer or scoff at a gentleman whom I sincerely respect, although near two years ago he gave us authority to do so, if he proved to be a false prophet.

Mr. Muldrow said, in the House of Representatives, November 16, 1877:

"The act gives the Secretary of the Treasury the power to sell bonds, so as to obtain gold to redeem the greenbacks and the fractional currency; but there is no such provision in regard to the national bank issues. The practical working of the law will be the absorption and retirement of the greenbacks and the issuance in their stead of irredeemable national bank notes. No man with any financial sagacity can believe that the national banks will be able to redeem their circulating currency with coin in January, 1879."

Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Committee of Banking and Currency, said on the 16th of November, 1877:

"I have not been able to find one man, learned or unlearned, capitalist or laborer, merchant or farmer, who believes resumption possible or practicable. Perhaps the Secretary of the Treasury is an exception."

We might quote for days the warnings and evil prophecies of our Democratic and Greenback friends, but they have been so recently made that it is scarcely necessary. On the other hand, the supporters of this measure insisted that resumption was not only possible, but easy; that the accumulation of coin would lower in price, improve the public credit, increase the sale of 4 per cent. bonds; and that when the time should be sufficient to inspire confidence in the ability to resume, resumption would be a tranquil and easy passage, the sure forerunner of hopeful prosperity. They also believed that it would lessen the burden of the public debt, and lower the rate of interest not only to the public but to all individuals.

SUCCESS OF RESUMPTION.

Let us now examine which of these opposing opinions has been proved to be true by the test of experience.

The success of resumption depended entirely upon the ability of the United States, by the time fixed, to accumulate in the Treasury an amount of coin sufficient to meet any demands likely to be made upon it. This coin could only be obtained by surplus revenue, or by the sale of United States bonds, full authority for which was given by the resumption act. In April, 1877, it was announced by the Administration that from the 1st of May the Treasury Department would accumulate coin at the rate of $5,000,000 a month, and accordingly that sum was set aside from the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds up to the 1st of July.

The very announcement of the purpose to resume, with a definite plan of resumption, at once had a reviving effect upon the public credit, increasing the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds. This induced the Treasury Department, on the 23d day of May, 1877, to withdraw the 4½ per cent. bonds, and on the 9th of June, 1877, to place the 4 per cents. upon the market to be sold at par in coin, both for refunding and resumption purposes. This was a critical experiment, the expediency of which was gravely doubted by many friends of resumption, but it proved a perfect success. This course was pursued until November, the price of coin constantly declining and confidence steadily improving, when Congress met, and a bill speedily passed the House of Representatives to repeal the resumption act. This and other proposed measures affected seriously the public credit, and stopped the sale of bonds as with a clamp. An examination of financial problems by the committees of both Houses and the debates in Congress caused the Senate to refuse to pass the bill for the repeal of the resumption act, and finally prevented the passage of any bill that would cripple that act, and left the Executive authority to pursue its duty as prescribed therein.

On April 11, 1878, the Department was again able to resume its policy of purchasing coin by the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds, and shortly afterwards to commence the sale of 4 per cents. for refunding purposes, and this policy was steadily pursued to the end. During this process coin constantly declined and the sale of 4-per cent. bonds steadily increased. In 1878 we sold $40,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds at a premium of 1½ per cent., and $128,685,450 4-per cent. bonds at par. Ninety million dollars of the proceeds of bonds sold in 1877 and 1878 were held in coin as a part of the resumption fund, and the balance was applied to the payment of 6-per cent. 5-20 bonds.

And at the end of the year 1878, and before Congress had convened, we had thus accumulated, including surplus revenue, a coin reserve of $138,000,000. Resumption had practically come one month before the day fixed by law, as quietly and tranquilly as a vessel would float from the river into the ocean. Our notes were no longer at a discount. They were at par with coin. The same money was paid to the laborer, the farmer, and the bondholder, and all as good as the best coin issued from the mint. On the first day of January, and on every day since, both gold and silver have been ready, and have been paid to every holder of a greenback who desired it. So complete was the success of resumption that all the notes presented for redemption since the 1st of January, and prior to the 1st of July, amount to $7,976,608, while gold coin has been freely deposited in the Treasury in exchange for United States notes. The total amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury on the 3d day of January, 1879, was $135,482,042. On the first day of this month the amount of such coin and bullion was $135,436,474 62; and the amount of silver dollars has increased from $16 697,398 in January to $28,177,351 July 1st.

The law provided for the redemption of United States notes only at the sub-treasury at New York, and captious critics, who said that resumption was a sham, objected that notes were not redeemed in other parts of the United States. But, in fact, resumption did occur in all parts of the United States; and in the far West, and in California, greenbacks rose to and are now at a premium. To remove the complaints of a few persons, that they could not get gold coin in Philadelphia and other Cities, the Treasury has supplied the demand for gold coin wherever it has been sought. But United States notes have not been made in coin are so much more convenient for all the uses of life that, in practice, they are preferred everywhere, and are now in full circulation and credit, not only in every part of the United States, but in every leading European City, and in the islands of the Pacific ocean.

RESUMPTION NOT AIDED BY CONGRESS.

No assistance whatever was extended by Congress in aid of resumption. On the contrary, it increased the premium of United States notes, upon which resumption was to be maintained, from $300,000,000 to $346,681,016. It recently required the redemption of fractional coin as well as United States notes. By pending measures of the most dangerous character, and by continual agitation, it greatly disturbed the public credit, and made the task of the Department much more difficult and its means much less. It reduced the revenue from taxes on tobacco to the extent of eight or nine millions annually. It largely increased the aggregate of appropriations.

The annual appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1878, 1879 and 1880, exclusive of appropriations for public debt, and other permanent appropriations, were as follows:

1878	$144,069,483 13
1879	136,939,529 22
1880	137,000,000 00

While Congress reduced the revenues and increased appropriations, it neither levied new taxes nor gave authority to borrow money to meet these extraordinary demands, but used the sinking-fund which was specifically set aside by law for the reduction of the public debt; thus arresting the established policy of the Republican party of yearly reducing the debt.

In the last session it appropriated $26,800,000 for arrears of pensions, debts due a most worthy class of citizens, but provided no means for their payment. It applied for this purpose the fund in the Treasury provided by law for the redemption of fractional currency, leaving this form of debt to be paid out of current revenue. Fortunately, the increase of revenue caused by resumption and reviving industries will, I hope, enable the Treasury to pay every dollar appropriated for arrears of pensions by the 1st of January next, without any other increase of the public debt than that caused by the temporary application of the fund for the redemption of fractional currency. The ability to pay these demands is largely due to economies effected in collecting the customs duties and other executive savings.

RESULTS OF RESUMPTION.

Let us now see what have been the legitimate results of resumption.

Since the 1st of January, and prior to the 1st of July, 1879, we have paid about $1,000,000 coin certificates with United States notes, and have paid $119,501,109.93 United States bonds with United States notes. Of the enormous sum of called bonds paid by the Treasury, so far as is known, not a dollar has been demanded in coin, and thus by resumption we have paid, and are paying daily, the 5-20 and 10-40 bonds in currency.

Prior to definite preparations for resumption, it was impossible to sell 4 per cent. bonds of the United States at par in coin. After such preparations we were able to sell in 1877, $75,000,000 four per cents, and in 1878, $128,680,450; but the moment that resumption was complete the sale of bonds increased with unexpected rapidity. We sold in the month of January, 1879, $158,904,100, and in the month of February, $80,101,650. * * *

The annual saving in the interest-charge, effected by these refunding operations, since the 1st of January last, is $8,810,468, and since the 1st of March, 1877, to the present time, $14,297,177.

The resumption of specie payments has had the same beneficial effect upon the exports of the citizens. The reduction of interest on the public debt has made it possible to reduce the rate on all debts, whether State, corporation, or private. Nothing is more certain than that irredeemable money necessarily leads to the increase of the rate of interest. The first effect of its issue is to reduce the rate of interest and to advance prices. If not redeemable in coin it depreciates in value, and more of it is necessary to conduct business. It causes overtrading and speculation, not only as to the prices of commodities, but as to its own value. This is soon shown in the advance of the rate of interest, and what is called a scarcity of money. This general rule is stated by such old writers as Adam Smith and Thomas Tooke, and is fully verified by the rate of interest before the panic and since resumption. Private debts are now being rapidly reduced from 10 to eight and even to six per cent.

The State of New York has, by law, reduced the rate of interest in that State from seven to six per cent. The City of Providence sold four and a half per cent. bonds at par. The State of Pennsylvania sold $2,000,000 four per cent. bonds at above par. The City of New York sold five per cent. bridge bonds at 105.70. Five million dollars of Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company seven per cent. bonds were subscribed in two hours—the first time for years that money has been pledged for building a railroad. All securities have advanced since January 1 at the average rate of 10 per cent. Mortgages at from eight to 10 per cent. are daily being reduced to from six to eight per cent. Capital is again seeking investment in any safe securities that offer.

With the first decided preparations for resumption there came slowly a revival of business; with the success of resumption that revival is marked in nearly every branch of industry.

I do not propose to weary you with a mass of statistics, but will only state the general results with regard to a few leading branches of American industry.

The increase of our exports of domestic merchandise, since the period of the panic, is without example in our history. In the year ending June 30, 1878, the amount of our exports was $506,033,439. In the year ending June 1, 1879, the amount of our exports was $689,619,933. In the five years preceding the panic our exports were $2,018,702,647; and during the past five years they were $2,959,197,652.

The net imports of merchandise decreased from $324,687,727 during the year 1873, to $222,805,034 in 1878, or 32 per cent.; whereas the value of our exports of merchandise, representing mainly our agricultural and manufacturing products, increased from $505,033,439 in 1873, to $680,709,268 in 1872, or 35 per cent.

It may be stated generally that the internal commerce of the county shows a gradual increase of traffic since 1873—the improvement during the last year having been more rapid than during any preceding year since 1873. The tonnage of the great railroads from the East to the West, the most important highways of commerce in this country, shows and increase since 1873 of 37¾ per cent. The production of wheat and corn, the two leading cereal products of the country, which constitute the principal part of our

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once into the waste-basket.

2. Mathematical problems, and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper for the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms, or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books.

J. R. A., New Philadelphia, O.: The person you name in your letter resides in Toledo.

C. W. J., Amber, Mich.: Address Editor Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio. We have no copies.

L. N. R., Baltimore, Kans.—We can give no further information regarding the book than we have already given.

T. A. WILLIAMS, Union Camp, Tenn., wants the address of Capt. William Burah, formerly of Company H, 3rd Missouri Inf. Vols.

M. T. J., Luverne, Ios.: The largest steamer ever built was the "Great Eastern." Her dimensions have been repeatedly given in the BLADE.

J. A., Allegan, Mich.: 1. S. R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, New York. 2. We meant that the offers made on the postal card are open till August 1st, but not beyond that.

A., E., Bridgeport, Ind.—"Andersonville," as it has been repeatedly stated, will be published in book form early in the coming Fall. Further particulars will be found elsewhere.

Jas. A. S., Fort Saunders, Wyoming: Certainly, any person may send communications to the Household, and they will be published if they meet the approval of the editor.

ROBERT LEFOSTANCE, Gilbon, Neb., late First Sergeant of Co. I, 12th N. Y. Vol. Cav., wishes to obtain the present address of G. H. Overton, late Adjutant of that regiment, or of any of his comrades.

JACOB C., Rosebud, Wis.: We have no copies of "Chase's Second Receipt Book" bound in leather. The price of the cloth edition is $2.00, or we will send the book and the BLADE one year for $2.60.

T. E. REYNERS, Killbuck, O., wishes to learn the whereabouts of Marion and Walker Dean, who lived in Mercer County, O., about 18 years ago. If they wish to hear from their sister, they will send their address as above.

JAS. A. BLACKMAN, Oakland, Mich., asks: Will any of the readers of the BLADE give me the address of Artis Tucker or Phebe Tucker? They went to Kansas some 25 years ago, more or less; do not know what part of the State.

WM. A. J. HICKOX, Lodi, O., asks: "Can any of the numerous readers of the BLADE give the whereabouts of any member of Company A, 19th Pa. Vol. Cav., or members of other companies of the regiment, that was at Camp Curtin."

C. J. T., Loveland Station, O.—It is probable that the list of State Supervisors of the Census will be published as soon as the appointments are made. Till then we can give you no further information than has already been given in the BLADE.

H. F. P., St. Clair, Mich., asks: "Where can I find the line so often quoted, "He builded better than he knew?"—It occurs in one of Ralph Waldo Emerson's poems entitled, "Problem," and the stanza in which it is found is as follows:

> The hand that rounded Peter's dome
> And groined the isles of Christian Rome
> Wrought in a sad sincerity—
> Himself from God he could not free—
> He builded better than he knew—
> The conscious stone to beauty grew.

M. A. F., Deerfield, Va.: Where a correspondent writes to a friend or stranger making inquiries which only concern and interest himself, courtesy requires that he shall enclose postage to prepay the reply. But in ordinary business correspondence, where the party answering the letter is equally interested it is not usual to do so. The case you cite comes under the latter head; the agents of a railroad company are interested for the company in securing freights, and it is expected that letters relating to freighting and freight rates will be prepaid by them.

D. P. P., Sardis, O., asks: "Will you please tell me what constitutes a carload of the various articles of freight ordinarily carried by railroad?"—Nominally a car-load is 20,000 lbs. It is also 20 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 30 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 or 20 head of cattle, 50 or 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 12,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one-half less hard lumber, one-fourth less of green lumber, one-tenth of joist, scantling and other large timbers, 240 bushels of wheat, 400 of corn, 640 of oats, 400 of barley, 300 of flaxseed, 320 of Irish potatoes, 300 of sweet potatoes, and 1,000 of bran.

W. T. B., Jarrett, Kans., asks: "1. Can any of the readers of the BLADE send me the address of Robert F. Catterson, first Colonel 97th Regt., Ind. Vol. Inft.? Also, the address of Captain Jordan, Co. K, 97th Ind. Vol. Inft.? 2. Is that "Big Hill" that is now in the Senate the notorious A. P. Hill, General in the Confederate Army of the late war? 3. Is Gen. Ewing, who is running for Governor in your State, the sam Gen. Ewing that commanded the First Division, 15th Army Corps, in the Fall and Winter of '63-4? The Gen. Ewing that commanded the First Division, 15th Army Corps, was a brother-in-law to Gen. W. T. Sherman."—2. No. The Hill who is Senator from Georgia is Benj. Hill. 3. He is the same.

H. H., Little York, Ills., writes: "We have an excellent soil here for wheat, corn, &c. Now I wish to know if tobacco raised on such kind of soil is good or poor. Some tell me it is good—just as good as the eastern tobacco when raised from the same kind of seed and will command just as good price in market. Others say it will not sell because it is rank, and that is owing to our soil. I live in the northeastern part of Illinois and we have a fine soil for farming."—We see no reason why your soil would not raise good tobacco, although you do not say very definitely whether it is sand, clay or loam. Tobacco is a very trying crop, and requires a strong soil to do well. Why not put in a small patch and test the matter?

A. M. O., York, Neb., asks: "Will you please give the National debt for the years 1877, '78 and '79 respectively? 2. The total receipts for the four years of Grant's Administration? 3. The total expenditures for Grant's term of office?"—1. The principal of the public debt for 1877 was $2,205,238,322 10; for 1878, $2,256,270,852 33, and for 1879, $2,267,803,737. 2. The total net ordinary receipts for the last four fiscal years of Grant's service as President, were: For 1874, $210,911,-190; for 1875, $254,030,771 41; 1876, $230,000,594 59; 1877, $260,000,000 62. It will be remembered that the fiscal year ends June 30th, while the Presidential year ends March 4th. 3. The total expenditures of Grant's administration, by years, were as follows: For the year ending June 30, 1870, $564,421,507 15; for 1871, $357,580,827 58; 1872, $35?,?00,806 19; 1873, $191,488,638 90; 1874, $194,110,850 60; 1875, $171,703,848 27; 1876, $164,-867,813 36; 1877, $141,326,407 53. You can easily foot up these figures for yourself.

O. E., Limestone, Tenn., asks: "1. Who is our Consul at Cuba, and what amount of postage is required to take a letter there? 2. Is the Cuban rebellion entirely suppressed? Can strangers travel to all parts of the Island of Cuba now with any degree of safety, and does the yellow fever ever prevail there the entire year as an epidemic? 3. In what estimation is East Tennessee held by the Northern people generally?"—1. Our Consul at Cuba is John C. Landreau. The postage on letters is five cents for each half ounce, where the postage is prepaid, and 10c. for each half ounce when not prepaid. 2. The island of Cuba is regarded as virtually at peace. But there is no doubt that there are in the more secluded portions plenty of places where lawless bands who live by robbery would make it very uncomfortable for small and unprotected parties of either natives or foreigners. We believe that yellow fever seldom or never prevails as you suggest. 3. It is very favorably regarded.

F. B. W., Maysville, Ky., asks: 1. "How deep is the Atlantic Ocean in its deepest places? 2. How deep is the Pacific?"—1. The deepest measurement of the Atlantic has been by the Challenger, some 50 miles north of the Virgin Islands—3,875 fathoms, or 23,250 feet about 4.4 miles. Over much of the area the depth ranges between 2,000 and 3,000 fathoms. An irregular ridge runs along the middle, and there the depth is less than 2,000 fathoms. North of 50 degrees from Ireland to Newfoundland, where the cables are laid, extends a similar depth. 2. The Pacific Ocean was formerly considered much shallower than the Atlantic, mainly on account of the many islands it contains. This notion has been lately overthrown by various soundings. The islands rise abruptly from the bottom, and very deep soundings have been taken near their shores. Over a large part of the area the depth is above 2,000 feet, but in other places it is from 3,000 to 4,000 fathoms and more. The deepest sounding yet got in the Pacific or anywhere else is 4,475 fathoms—26,850 feet, over five miles—near the Ladrone Islands, in north latitude 11 degrees 24 minutes, east longitude 142 degrees 16 minutes.

C. P., Toledo, O., asks: "Is a motion to adjourn ever debatable; if so, when? A friend and I have had a difference of opinion arise on this question and refer the matter to you."—A motion to adjourn (when unqualified) takes precedence of all others, except to "fix the time to which to adjourn," to which it yields. It is not debatable and cannot be amended, or have any other subsidiary motion applied to it. If qualified in any way it loses its privileged character, and stands as any other principal motion. But a motion to fix the time to which the assembly shall adjourn takes precedence to all others, and is in order even after the assembly has voted to adjourn, provided the Chairman has not announced the result of the vote. If made when another question is before the assembly it is undebatable. If made when no other question is before the assembly, it stands as any other principal motion and is debatable. This is the ordinary parliamentary law. In Congress, however, a motion to fix the time to which the assembly shall adjourn is never debatable.

F. H. M., Waterloo, Ind.—The work of providing for the payment of arrears of pensions is progressing as rapidly and well as could be expected. The records of the Pension Bureau show that up to June 30th last 13,809 cases of arrears of pensions, representing $7,223,572, had already been paid or were ready for payment. They were distributed among the several agencies as follows: Boston, 880; Canandaigua, 946; Chicago, 1,227; Columbus, 1,196; Des Moines, 700; Concord, 532; Detroit, 667; Indianapolis, 1,471; Knoxville, 468; Louisville, 321; Milwaukee, 699; New York, 1,093; Philadelphia, 1,666; Pittsburg, 632; St. Louis, 863; Washington, 905; San Francisco, 32. Upward of 9,000 cases were settled in June. The Commissioner of Pensions expects to be able to pay an equal, if not greater, number monthly until all are settled. Sixty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-two persons have made claim for arrears, but, including the 13,809 already settled, not more than 45,000 or 46,000 persons who are already pensioners, have arrears due them. Many therefore who apply are not entitled to arrears. The Commissioner expects that nearly all who are entitled will be paid off by the end of October.

O. A. D., Philo, Ills., asks: "1. To whom shall I apply to get an appointment as census taker? 2. What wages are generally paid. 3. How much territory is given each person? 4. Please tell me why violet is the uppermost color in the primary rainbow while in the secondary it is the lowest. 5. Give a short biography of Bayard Taylor."—1. To the Census Supervisor for your State when appointed. 2 and 3. If you will read the article on the 5th page of the BLADE of July 10th, entitled "The Next Census," you will see that the compensation is to be two cents for each death reported, 10 cents for each farm, and 15 cents for each establishment of productive industry. 4. Because violet has greater refractive susceptibility than any other color, and hence always appears at the top of the primary bow. But in the secondary bow the colors are reflected twice as well as refracted twice, while in the primary bow they are reflected only once. This causes a reversal of the colors in the bow. 5. Bayard Taylor was born in Kennech Square, Chester County, Pa., January 11, 1825. At 17 he became a printer's apprentice. He made a pedestrian tour of Europe in 1846, and published his observations in book form under the title of "Views Afoot." After publishing a newspaper at Phœnixville, he went to New York in 1847, and wrote for the *Literary World* and the *Tribune*, in 1849 becoming interested in the latter paper, with which he was afterward connected till his death. In 1851-52 he traveled extensively in the East, and made no less than four tours of Europe at different times. He has written extensively in almost every department of literature, and was a favored contributor to many of the leading literary publications of the country. He was last year appointed United States Minister to Germany, but died only a few months after reaching his post, on the 19th day of December, 1878.

JOHN RANDOLPH, Cross Timbers, Mo., asks: "1. What is the present law regarding banking, both national and private? 2. Why were the four per cent. bonds issued, and why were they made gold-bearing? 3. What bonds are to be paid off in gold, and what bonds, if any, were issued to be paid off in greenbacks, or changed to be paid in gold?"—1. The present United States laws relating to National Banks and bank currency occupy more than 50 closely-printed pages of ordinary book size. It is out of the question to give space here for even a synopsis of them. If you will tell us definitely what features of the law you wish to know about, we will take pleasure in answering you to the best of our ability. The four per cent. bonds were issued under the act of July 14, 1870, known as the "Refunding act." This act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a specified amount of bonds at five, four and one-half, and four per cent., for the purpose of taking up the six per cent. bonds outstanding, but specified that the bonds issued should be used for no other purpose, and that nothing in the act should be interpreted as authorizing any increase of the national debt. They are made payable, principal and interest, in coin, to avoid any possible ambiguity regarding their value, and to prevent any question or dispute regarding them from arising hereafter. 2. Congress, in March, 1869, pledged and declared by joint resolution that "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations has expressly provided that the same shall be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver." The navy pension fund draws interest in lawful money, but we know of no other bonds which are payable, either principal or interest, in other than coin or its equivalent, nor do we know of any case in which the spirit of the contract has been changed since such bonds were first issued.

H., A. M. Union Grove, Iowa, says: "We have with us at present the 'Pharaoh Locusts,' the kind that bore and deposit their eggs in the twigs and small limbs of green timber. What hatches from the egg and what is its condition until it returns again a locust? Also, how long before it will appear again from the eggs?"—Another correspondent from Iowa sends us a box of these so-called "locusts," and asks for a sketch of their habits, etc. What our correspondents speak of as locusts are not in reality locusts at all, but harvest flies, or more properly cicadas. They are popularly known as locusts, although their only resemblance to the true locust lies in their appearance at large swarms after long intervals, and doubtless this is the way the name came to be applied. The name of "seventeen years locust" is given through the belief that the life of the insect is prolonged to that extent in the imperfect state. Undoubted testimony both from popular and scientific sources goes to confirm this belief, although accidental circumstances may accelerate or retard the progress of the imperfect insect toward maturity. The perfect fly or cicada is too well known to need any description here. The males perform the act of reproduction and soon die; the females have each about 700 eggs which are about 1-30 of an inch in diameter, which, when deposited are twice that size. The females are about one-third smaller than the males. In order to deposit her eggs, the female clasps a small twig of a tree with her legs, and after boring with her piercing apparatus a hole long enough for about 16 eggs introduces them in pairs side by side, but separated slightly by woody fiber, and standing obliquely upward. This process she continues to repeat until her whole stock is deposited, and by this time her incessant labor has so weakened her that she drops exhausted from the tree and soon dies. The eggs, which are pearl white and very delicate, are hatched in from three to six weeks, according to favoring circumstances. The larva which emerges from the egg is about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, hairy and grub-like, of a yellow-white color, with six legs, the first of which are strong like lobsters' claws; there are also rudiments of wings or little prominences on the shoulders; and under the breast is a long, sucking tube with a central tongue. They bury themselves in the ground almost at once, and follow the roots of plants, perforating the latter with their beaks, and sucking their juices. They change but little during their long subterranean abode, except to grow gradually larger, and when they assume the pupa state they work slowly toward the surface of the ground, and in some warm night ascend the side of a tree, and in a few hours the pupa skin bursts along the back and the perfect cicada comes forth. What the pupa state is can readily be seen by examining any of the cast-off shells to be found on the trunks of the trees just after the perfect insect has emerged. The harvest fly is perfectly harmless to animal life, and may be handled with impunity. The only damage that they work is upon the tender twigs of the trees, and as they so seldom appear, this is never very serious. The specimens sent us by mail in a paper box, although in full vigor when they started, were all dead on arrival.

A. K. E., Grafton, Mo., asks: "1. What necessary qualifications should a young man possess in order to become a good clerk and salesman? 2. Can a person learn short-hand writing without the aid of a teacher? 3. Give a sketch of the life and character of Capt. John Brown—old Brown, of Ossawattomie"—1. He ought to be able to write a fair hand, spell correctly, in fact a good business letter, have a correct knowledge of double entry book-keeping, a courteous, gentlemanly address, and be withal a ready talker. In a large city establishment he may not be obliged to keep the books or to write business letters, unless he travels for his house, but some of these requirements are ever come amiss in a business education. 2. As we have repeatedly said, it depends upon the person. Ordinarily he cannot. Not one person in twenty who takes up phonography, either with or without a teacher, ever becomes an adept, or is ever able to make a verbatim report. 3. John Brown, of Ossawattomie, was born in Torrington Conn., May 9th, 1800, and was hanged at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2d, 1859. At the age of five he emigrated with his father to Hudson, O., where his boyhood and early youth were passed. It is said that when a boy he not unfrequently visited the camps of the soldiers serving during the war of 1812, and at that time acquired so great a disgust of military life as to lead him to refuse to do military duty always thereafter, preferring to be fined rather than do duty as a soldier even in time of peace. In 1819 he went to Plainfield, Mass., with a view to entering the orthodox calvinistic ministry, but an inflammation of the eyes compelled him to abandon his studies and return to Ohio, where he resumed the tanner's trade. In 1840 he embarked in the wool trade, and in 1845 removed with his family to Springfield, Mass., where he opened a wool warehouse. Not long thereafter he lost his entire property by taking a large cargo of American wool to London, where it was sold at half its value. In 1849 he removed his family to North Elba, Essex County, N. Y., and began to reclaim a tract of wild land which had been given him by Gerrit Smith. For the preceding ten years he had been occupied with the idea of becoming the liberator of the Southern slaves. In 1854 his four eldest sons residing in Ohio emigrated to Kansas, where they were greatly harassed by the pro-slavery Missourians just over the border. The year following the father in response to an appeal from his sons, went out to their aid, carrying with him a full supply of arms and ammunition which they had neglected to provide. During the next two years Brown engaged in border warfare with the proslavery element of Missouri, and soon made his name a terror to all the advocates of slavery. In the early part of 1857, Brown visited the East soliciting supplies and arms for the free-state emigrants in Kansas, and it was then that his most daring project of attacking slavery in some of the older settled States and liberating all the slaves within reach began to assume definite shape. He had enlisted a number of men and not until they had drilled for some time in Iowa (during the winter of 1857-58) did he inform his men of the real point of the attack which he contemplated making. In June, 1859, Brown appeared in Ingerstown, Md., where he represented himself to be a farmer named Smith from Western New York, in search of a cheap farm adapted to wool growing. He finally hired an unoccupied farm in Virginia, six miles from Harper's Ferry, and where he gradually gathered his men and munitions of war. The attack on Harper's Ferry was made on Sunday evening, October 16th, with a force of 22 men, of whom 17 were whites. They took possession of the arsenal by mailing the three watchmen prisoners, and held it till the morning of the 18th, when a body of U. S. marines, under command of Col. Robert E. Lee, battered in the door, captured Brown and his three uninjured men, all that remained of his force, except six who had been sent out in the morning to liberate slaves, and who afterward escaped to the North. Brown was brought to trial October 27th, before a court and jury bitterly prejudiced against him, and sentenced to be hanged December 2d. He met his death with the greatest firmness and heroism.

Judicious Advertising.

Saturday Magazine.

A man was denouncing newspaper advertising to a crowd of listeners. "Last week," said he, "I had an umbrella stolen from the vestibule of the ——— Church. It was a gift; and, valuing it very highly, I spent double its worth in advertising, but have not recovered it." "How did you word your advertisement?" asked a merchant. "Here it is," said the man, producing a slip cut from a newspaper. The merchant took it and read, "Lost from the vestibule of the ——— Church last Sabbath evening, a black silk umbrella. The gent'man who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at No. — San Fernando street." "Now," said the merchant, "I am a liberal advertiser, and have always found that it paid me well. A great deal depends upon the manner in which an advertisement is put. Let us try for your umbrella again, and, if you do not acknowledge then that advertising pays, I will purchase you a new one." The merchant then took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote, "If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the vestibule of the ——— Church last Sabbath evening, does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain cast upon the Christian character which he values so highly, he will return it to No.—San Fernando street. He is well-known." This duly appeared in the paper, and on the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of his residence. On the porch lay at least a dozen umbrellas of all shades and sizes that had been thrown in from the sidewalk, while the front yard was literally paved with umbrellas. Many of them had notes attached to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet.

A Deserving Devil Unrewarded.

Boston Transcript.

It was in the job room. The foreman had just put into type an elaborate "job" and was stepping back to take a squint at the "justification." A little in his rear was an open elevator way. The office boy, fresh from school, took in the situation with the wonderful but ack nowledged intuition of the newly-graduated scholar. He had heard of Michael Angelo in the great dome of St. Peter's stepping back, back, all unconscious, in his rapt admiration of his beautiful creation, that in another instant he would be over the staging's verge, to be dashed to pieces on the marble floor below. He remembered that at this juncture an assistant flung a paint brush steeped in paint full drive at the master's fresco, destroying its beauty with one fell stroke. He thought how the great man rushed to save his darling painting, thus preserving his own life. Quick as thought the office boy seized a mallet and threw it at the laborious "job," knocking it into pi. But, alas! how differently are great minds affected by circumstances! so nearly the same. The foreman didn't rush at the upset type crying, "My poo r job!" No, he turned right round and ——discharged the boy.

The Sunday School.

The Fruit of the Spirit.

LESSON 6, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1879.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7.

LESSON TEXT.

Gal. 5: 22-26; 6: 1-9.

22. But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, 23. Meekness, temperance: against such there is no law. 24. And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts. 25 If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit. 26. Let us not be desirous of vainglory, provoking one another, envying one another. 1. Brethern, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted. 2. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ. 3. For if a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. 4. But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another. 5. For every man shall bear his own burden. 6. Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things. 7. Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. 8. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting. 9. And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance (v. 22, 23). To secure an unfailing supply of any fruit, there must be a dependence on the tree which bears the fruit. The cultivation must be of the tree, rather than of the fruit. Tying an apple on to a fence-post will not make an apple-tree. Hanging a bramble-bush with peaches will not give you a peach crop. Guarding and cherishing the choicest specimens of fruit apart from their native tree will neither preserve them from decay nor bring other specimens in their place. Without the fruit-bearing tree, the supply of fruit must fail. If you want the fruit of the Spirit, you must first have the Spirit. Until the Holy Spirit—sent of Jesus into the heart of every disciple of his—is in your heart a fruit-bearing source, it is of no use for you to expect a supply of joy, or peace, or gentleness, or goodness, through cultivation of these graces and virtues by themselves. Pray for the Spirit, receive the Spirit, be filled with the Spirit, and then you can have "the fruit of the Spirit" in abounding and continuous supply.

If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit (v. 25). If a boy goes to school, he ought to be a scholar. Unless he will study, he is out of place there. If a youth is on a farm, or in a factory, or on a vessel at sea, the best thing for him to do is to work like a farmer, a factory hand, or a sailor. If a man is in the army, or in mercantile life, or in one of the learned professions, it is his duty to be faithful and devoted in the line of his peculiar vocation. An occupation that is worth being in is worth attending to. If our inner life is of the Holy Spirit, our outer life ought to be in accordance with the promptings of the Spirit. The graces of the Spirit ought to be manifest in our daily walk and conduct. If we are more spiritually minded than others, we ought likely to be more forgiving, more gentleness, more long-suffering than others; we ought to have more faith, more joy, more peace. It is of very little use for us to tell those about us of our "higher life," until we can point them to our better life. If we can say that sin has no longer power over us, let us see to it that our conduct proves our freedom from sinning; that we are less envious, less jealous, less fault-finding, more charitable, more kindly, more uncomplaining, than those who are not filled with the Spirit. "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit."

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness (v. 1). Some years ago a man who now stands in public confidence rose from his seat in meeting and publicly confessed his sad backsliding from a Christian course, asking to be restored to the fellowship of his brethern there. Expressing his bitter regret for his long wandering, he added these words: I gentle reproach to those who heard him: "Brethern, my declension from duty was in the sight of you all. Steadily I went astray. Day by day I fell away from the right, and my evil course were more and more apparent to you. But from first to last never one of you came to me, to urge me to turn back. Never a word of kindly warning or entreaty did I receive from a member of this church during all my life of backsliding. I was sadly lacking in my duty. I wish you had been more faithful to yours." It is easy to see the faults of another man. The spiritually minded can do that; so can they who are not spiritually minded. It is easy to speak about those faults—behind the man's back. If that were all of the duty, the church generally would be blameless in this matter. And there are those who can speak to a man's face of his most glaring faults, telling him plainly that it's a shame for him to act so. But to go in a spirit of meekness to an erring brother, to throw your arm about him, and to speak in such tenderness and compassion of his temptation and his weakness as to make him feel sure you have come to him in loving sympathy, with a simple desire to give him help and cheer—ah! that is quite another thing. How many of us are in the habit of thus dealing with the faulty ones whom we know? To whom did we go last in just that way? To whom ought we go to-day.

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ (v. 2). None of us can help recognizing the fact that others have burdens to bear. If we have any kindness of heart, we shall be sorry that those burdens are so heavy, and shall pity those who must bear them. But this does not fulfill the law of Christ. Unless we lift more or less of those burdens, and carry a share of them ourselves, we leave a duty unfulfilled. Many have burdens which their people ought to lighten—burdens of toil, burdens of anxiety, burdens of discouragement. Wives ought not to be left of their husbands to bear their burdens unaided; nor ought husbands to lack help just here from their wives. Children often have heavier burdens than they can bear alone; so do their parents. Mutual bearing is a duty which friends owe to their friendship. Whoever is our neighbor according to the Bible definition is entitled to our help under his peculiar burden. If the burden is poverty, our open purse may remove it. If it is perplexity, the call is for our counsel. If it is loneliness, we ought to supply companionship. Often it is needful for our giving hearty expression of sympathy. It may be a burden of doubt, which an explicit assurance from us will cause to vanish. The responsibility is on us to find out what the burden is, and then to lighten or share its pressure. Seeing the disturbed or oppressed look on the troubled faces of one with whom we have only Christian relations, we ought to learn its cause, and, in spite of every barrier of pride or timidity, do our utmost to relieve the aching heart on which a burden presses. Only thus can we really fulfill the law of Christ.

But let every man prove his own work, and then shall we have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another (v. 4). That is, if he has any rejoicing over his own record, when he has judged it as sharply as he judges other people's, he will be fairly entitled to all the comfort it gives him. There are people in this world who would not find entire satisfaction in an impartial review of all their past conduct as it is known to themselves, even though they have a very good name with the busy men who know them. But perhaps you are not of that imperfect sort? "Father, we all of us wish you would write out the story of your life for our benefit," said the children of a godly New England patriarch to their venerable father. "No, my children," was the suggestive answer, "I've made up my mind that if the Lord will never tell what he knows about me, I won't tell what I know about myself." Possibly, however, you can look back and be glad that you were never uncharitable or selfish or ill-natured; you can recall only a uniform course of consistent fidelity to the right, and of disinterested regard to the welfare of all who have had any claim upon you, you can be sure that if everybody knew your whole story they would think a great deal better of you than they do now. At all events, if you do feel that way, it must be a comfort to you. That is the only safe kind of boasting—"w you r true story as it is known to you and your God. Is self-knowledge a source of unmixed pleasure to you?

God is not deceived; God is not mocked (v. 7). God alone understands us just as we are. Parents do not fully know their own children's inner thoughts and modes of thinking. They who are sure that they do, are most deceived of all, and most likely to remain so. Husbands and wives cannot be known absolutely to each other. The best of friends fall far short of being able to make themselves so clear each to the other as to preclude all danger of misunderstanding. Our completest knowledge of others is always approximate. But God reads us through and through. There are no barriers to his sight of our motives, our purposes, our feelings. If at times we are more sincere and more unselfish than our loved ones suppose, we can appeal confidently to God for a right judgement of us. In our efforts to benefit others we are so misread that we lose favor where we ought to have gained it, God does not fail to perceive this, whatever others may think about it. And if we deserve less credit than we get, he understands that. He knows what prompts us to hire a seat in church, and he knows what we are thinking of when we look solemn in sermon time. He knows whether it is a ten-dollar bank-note, or a one, which we slip into the contribution-box, however skilfully we fold it. He knows where we are hour by hour, and why we are there. He knows what induces us to say as much as we say, and what keeps us from saying more. He knows the real prompting of our every utterance and our every action. However we may blind the eyes of others, or blind our own eyes, we cannot blind God's eyes. He is never mocked, never misled, never deceived. "All things are naked and open to the eyes of him with whom we have to do."

Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. He will never get a crop of wheat by sowing beans. Turnip seed will not grow into horseradish; nor will pickled marrow-fat peas ever come up as rose-bushes, even though a great many people have wondered in the merriest way at the evolution of one of these things for the other. God's law of sowing and growing is, that everything that lives shall produce "after his kind." It is the same in the moral world as it is in the vegetable and the animal kingdoms. He who would have a harvest of pleasant memories, or of seed-sown and well-doing, must have had plenty of the right plant for them, in life's springtime. Self-restraint and habits of industry in childhood will enable one to do easily what he ought to do, and to get along comfortably without those things that he ought to let alone in manhood. Having his own way while he is a child will mar a person for having many other ways, for enjoyable, that way, when he is grown up. Every good word or deed which one plants in early life will spring up and bear fruit in its own likeness thereafter. If a young couple set out in their career with the idea that they will live wholly by themselves and to themselves, without acknowledging any obligations to society or exerting themselves to make friends and to show themselves friendly, they will sooner or later find themselves all alone, whether they would like the help of others or not. He who lives for the gratification of himself, in the indulgence of appetite, in the hoarding or the spending of money, or in the seeking of personal ease, will have in the end nothing but that which is in himself. Nothing that is in this life or in the next outside of himself will have been cultivated by him, or will bear fruit for his benefit. He, on the other hand, who lives for others, will have others living for him. He who cares most for his spiritual nature, and for the things that are unseen, will have a share in all that the spiritual life can give for now and hereafter. What a man soweth, that shall he also reap.

Let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not (v. 9). The better a work is, the more patience it commonly calls for in its doing. It takes more time and more care to polish a diamond than a bit of lime-stone, to make a watch than a toy whistle, to weave point-lace than to hem a handkerchief. The grandest views of nature are never obtained without toilsome climbing. The highest attainments in knowledge are always a result of prolonged study. A blooded horse of fine mettle calls for more attention and training than a plodding hack. A baby needs no watching and no disciplining in his bringing up, he will hardly be worth much when he is brought up. It is often the friend who is hardest to win whose friendship is worth most when it is won. And they who show most patience in well-doing have, as a rule, the hardest work in being patient. It is not the dull and sluggish one who is most likely to press on against a mild obstacle; it is rather the one who is tempted to tire, who shrinks from his toil, who has to call up all his energies for the accomplishment of his appointed task. The wife who is truest and most unswerving under bitterest trial has many a struggle for it. The mother who never gives out thinks a great many times that she is going to. The friend who can always be depended on is tiring, more charitable, more kindly, more uncomplaining, than those who are not filled with the Spirit. "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit."

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness (v. 1). Some years ago a man who now stands in public confidence rose from his seat in meeting and publicly confessed his sad backsliding from a Christian course, asking to be restored to the fellowship of his brethern there. Expressing his bitter regret for his long wandering, he added these words of gentle reproach to those who heard him: "Brethern, my declension from duty was in the sight of you all. Steadily I went astray. Day by day I fell away from the right, and my evil courses were more and more apparent to you. But from first to last never one of you came to me, to urge me to turn back. Never a word of kindly warning or entreaty did I receive from a member of this church during all my life of backsliding. I was sadly lacking in my duty. I wish you had been more faithful to yours." It is easy to see the faults of another man. The spiritually minded can do that; so can they who are not spiritually minded. It is easy to speak about those faults—behind the man's back. If that were all of the duty, the church generally would be blameless in this matter. And there are those who can speak to a man's face of his most glaring faults, telling him plainly that it's a shame for him to act so. But to go in a spirit of meekness to an erring brother, to throw your arm about him, and to speak in such tenderness and compassion of his temptation and his weakness as to make him feel sure you have come to him in loving sympathy, with a simple desire to give him help and cheer—ah! that is quite another thing. How many of us are in the habit of thus dealing with the faulty ones whom we know? To whom did we go last in just that way? To whom ought we go to-day.

Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ (v. 2). None of us can help recognizing the fact that others have burdens to bear. If we have any kindness of heart, we shall be sorry that those burdens are so heavy, and shall pity those who must bear them. But this does not fulfill the law of Christ. Unless we lift more or less of those burdens, and carry a share of them ourselves, we leave a duty unfulfilled. Many have burdens which their people ought to lighten—burdens of toil, burdens of anxiety, burdens of discouragement. Wives ought not to be left of their husbands to bear their burdens unaided; nor ought husbands to lack help just here from their wives. Children often have heavier burdens than they can bear alone; so do their parents. Mutual bearing is a duty which friends owe to their friendship. Whoever is our neighbor according to the Bible definition is entitled to our help under his peculiar burden. If the burden is poverty, our open purse may remove it. If it is perplexity, the call is for our counsel. If it is loneliness, we ought to supply companionship. Often it is needful for our giving hearty expression of sympathy. It may be a burden of doubt, which an explicit assurance from us will cause to vanish. The responsibility is on us to find out what the burden is, and then to lighten or share its pressure. Seeing the disturbed or oppressed look on the troubled faces of one with whom we have only Christian relations, we ought to learn its cause, and, in spite of every barrier of pride or timidity, do our utmost to relieve the aching heart on which a burden presses. Only thus can we really fulfill the law of Christ.

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When to Discard a Necktie.

Brooklyn Argus.

The man who owns a fine gold collar button, with a diamond set in the center, who also considers it cooler and more comfortable to go without a necktie.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Circulation this week, 85,946

The flow of BLADE subscriptions has already turned at this early date toward the full tide of Autumn business. As the flood increases the figures at the head of the column rise steadily and surely toward *one hundred thousand*. We confidently expect to see them reach that point before the end of 1879. As an evidence of the progress making toward that end, we may state that our subscription books this week show a net gain of 2,000 subscribers, many of whom now take the BLADE for the first time. Every indication points to an unbroken continuation of this increase for the next two, four, six months. The harvests are moving, the money for the new grain is coming in, and every intelligent farmer who sells a load of wheat straightway invests a portion of it for a copy of the weekly BLADE.

This state of affairs has a significance which reaches far beyond the subscription list of the BLADE. It leads to a belief which all our letters from the country fully corroborate, that the agricultural communities are feeling richer, better, and more hopeful, than at any time for the past six years. It shows that we have reached the crest of the hill, and that the business of the coming fall in full volume and extent will surpass anything we have known since the panic. It is the business man's golden opportunity, and if he have anything to sell which is at all useful, desirable or novel, the sooner he gets on the market with it the better. Fortunate is he who *begins in time* to attract the attention of the public and solicit his share of the Fall trade. The man who waits a month before starting in on his Fall advertising will work all the Winter in a vain attempt to catch up with his more enterprising competitors. Please make a note of this prediction.

THE failure of the crops in France is undoubtedly another "visitation of a kind Providence," to offset the sins of JOHN SHERMAN.

TO whom has been committed the important duty of keeping "Col." BUFORD'S shot-gun in order until he is pardoned out and ready to settle accounts with those jurymen?

WE are to have Sen. VANCE, of North Carolina, here to help the Democrats this Fall. He would have been of more assistance, if he had come before his oratorical prestige was ruined by an unfortunate little tilt with Sen. EDMUNDS.

WE are doing well enough under the policy of the Republican party. We are gaining ground every day, and every hour brings us nearer the shore. Why change the course and shift about and get out to sea again, just for the fun of beating back again?

GREENBACKER CONGRESSMAN WEAVER is more frank than the majority of his confreres. He is credited with the utterance of a wish for the destruction "of every grain of wheat in Iowa," since the greater the failure of crops, the better the prospects for the Greenback party.

THE Democratic papers of Georgia are forced to confess that the frauds and corruption of the present State administration make the career of the Carpet-baggers seem respectable by comparison. When the papers get to speaking thus plainly there is some hope for the State.

AT Atlanta, Ga., the other day, a Mormon, who had been preaching his doctrines and making some converts in that vicinity, was shot and killed because he wouldn't submit peaceably to a horse whipping. He couldn't have been treated much worse, if he had been a Republican.

GEN. EWING said in his speech at Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1875, that resumption "proposes to lay on the shoulders of the people $419,000,000 additional debt." In the face of resumption, the interest bearing debt of the Nation was reduced $81,373,886.67, and an annual saving of interest of $19,807,607 affected on the balance.

IT is the Brigadier Congress, and not the Administration or Sec. SHERMAN, which is responsible for the double interest that Gen. EWING complains of as having been paid in the funding operations. The attention of Congress has been called a number of times to the fact that the time allowed bondholders in which to ring in their bonds was altogether too long, and they have been asked to modify the law; but they paid no attention to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, and wasted three months of time in a vain endeavor to deprive the President of a constitutional right, and in expending the people's money in useless investigations for political ends.

THERE is no doubt that Europe will need as much American grain this year as last. The crops have failed over nearly as great an area, for though Russia, which failed last year, has full crops, Spain, Italy and Hungary, which had an abundance last year, have a scarcity this year, and will have to draw large amounts of grain from abroad, where last year they exported considerably. It is thought that these countries will at least absorb all of Russia's surplus, and it is stated that of 100 grain laden vessels which left Odessa recently, but five passed the Straits of Gibraltar. This will leave all of the deficiency of France, Germany and England to be supplied by America, and no one puts that deficiency at less than 125 million bushels.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Politically, the past week has been one of refreshing quiet, the only events of importance which broke the monotony being SHERMAN'S speech at Portland, Me., on the evening of the 23d inst., and the opening of the Ohio campaign by Gen. EWING, at Lancaster, on the evening following. We give the more important portions of both these speeches in full, and they will pay perusal, though each for a different reason. Sec. SHERMAN by his speeches is doing a good work, not only in Maine, but along through the whole country, and places the facts in regard to resumption and our present financial status before the country in a bold, clear light, which cannot fail to be productive of much good.

The Comptroller of the Currency has made a statement showing that the National banks, already organized and in operation, are entitled to receive upon the deposit of the necessary amount in United States bonds of $76,325,570 additional circulation. In other words they can increase their circulation one-fifth, at any time they are in want of the additional amount, or if any profit can be made by the additional issue. If there were an actual demand for more currency and an opportunity to use it with profit, the National banks would have availed themselves of this excess long before now. This statement of the case is commended to the consideration of the Nationals.

Two Congressional "Investigating Committees" have been at work during the past week, one at Cincinnati inquiring into alleged frauds in the elections held in that City in 1878, the other at Chicago, instituting an inquiry as to the cause of depression in trade and industry. The Cincinnati Committee is laboring to secure material which can be used against the law authorizing Federal supervision of elections under which the elections named were held. It will be remembered that owing to the appointment of these supervisors, who were selected irrespective of party, several Democrats were convicted of election frauds and sent to prison. The inquiry into the "causes of depression in trade and industry" at this late day, when the country is already beginning to recover its old-time prosperity may be cited as another striking instance of Democratic brilliance.

Pittsburgh and the Monongahela and Youghiogheny encountered the heaviest storm on the 27th which had been known for years. The oil towns of Petrolia and Karns City, suffered heavily, and in many cases people narrowly escaped from the falling houses with their lives. The damages to growing crops was very great, but no estimate of the amount of loss is given.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania held their State Convention at Harrisburg on the 23d, and nominated SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester County, as candidate for Senator. A lengthy platform was adopted in which the Democratic party is arraigned for their mad attempt to place the country again in the control of the Confederates, and to block the wheels of government by refusing to appropriate money for its support. They declare against the repeal of the election laws, in favor of the payment of the National debt in coin, endorse the President, the administration of Gov. HOYT and the stalwart position of Sen. CAMERON, and resolve in conclusion that the record of 17 years control of the State by the Republicans shows that they have evinced both official integrity and financial skill.

The Wisconsin Republicans met in Convention at Madison on the 23d in it. The attendance was large and enthusiastic and a full State ticket nominated consisting of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The resolutions adopted are full of fire and sound political doctrine.

Our advices from the far West show that Gen. MILES has been pressing the Indians closely and for a time a collision seemed imminent. A later dispatch states that positive instructions have been sent by the War Department to prevent Gen. MILES from bringing on an Indian war, and telling him that the only purpose of sending him into the field was to protect the navigation of the Missouri River.

Our Southern dispatches give a more hopeful view of the yellow fever cases at Memphis and other infected Cities. At Memphis, six new cases were reported on Tuesday, but no additional deaths. A camp has been established on the site of last year's camp "Joe Williams," and provisions have been made to send all persons out of town who were unable to pay their way. Physicians all speak hopefully of the cases in their practice, and if their opinions hold good a decrease of the death rate may be expected.

Our South African advices report the defeat of CETEWAYO, and the resignation of Lord CHELMSFORD who was commander of the British army.

A WORD OF WARNING.

We give the speech of Gen. EWING at Lancaster space and prominence which its merits do not warrant, simply because it is the formal opening of the Democratic campaign in Ohio, and because it comprehends the arguments and tactics of the Democratic party in this State. It is a fabric of fallacies, a tissue of financial misrepresentations by which the soft money faction of the party seek to hoodwink the intelligent, thinking voters of the State and the country, and blind them to the real issues which are to be met and decided. So far as the financial prosperity of the country is concerned, Gen. EWING and his associates are merely obstructionists, who, after the road to better times has been fairly entered and the wheels of business lifted from the mire and placed on solid bottom, seek to divert the vehicle into some crooked and uncertain roadway of their own.

We trust that the readers of the BLADE will peruse Gen. EWING'S speech, but that they will do so with the distinct knowledge that it is full of special pleading and insincerity. Its statements must be taken with allowance, and the clear, emphatic and authoritative utterances of Sec. SHERMAN, as given in his Portland speech, should be immediately taken as an antidote.

"BEING asked to continue in my candidacy for the office of Governor," says BEN BUTLER in his letter of acceptance. "Continue in my candidacy" is good. Mr. Tilden, did you notice it?

A PUBLIC EVIL.

The history of the Democratic party might be sliced into transverse sections, and submitted to the scrutiny of binocular microscope of high power, without discovering anywhere, or at any time, a trace of any measure suggested wholly or in part, by real consideration for the welfare of the country. Studying its record for the half century it has lived one finds many measures that have been suggested by temporary expediency, more arising from personal and paritzan demands, and still more to minister to some real or supposed popular prejudice or antipathy. The aim of the party has ever been, 1. To get power; 2. To retain power; 3. To reward its friends; 4. To punish its enemies. The country has been used simply as a machine to secure these ends. The people have been treated as the forces to be shaped or controlled for these narrow and personal purposes. The ultimate good of either people or country was never taken into consideration. Free trade was advocated by the Democracy, not from any convictions arising out of the study of the laws of political economy, but because it was easy to say to a man:

"Here, do you want to pay a rich Yankee manufacturer $10 for that coat, when you can buy it abroad for $8?"

The man so addressed, not probably knowing that the question was a direct lie, would feel inclined to ally himself with the party that proposed to furnish him his clothes at four-fifths the usual price. If he was a man naturally inclined to the associations which form the bulk of the Democratic party, it would be impossible to convince him that though he was paying somewhat more for some articles, he was receiving others much cheaper, and that the policy was one that would benefit him and the country at the same time. He would perhaps even be intellectually unequal to the perception of the fact that it was to his advantage to sell his grain at home at good prices, rather than ship it abroad, and dispose of it at a lower figure.

He was addressed in a way that could not fail to awaken a response; his passions and prejudices were aroused. Appeals to ignorant men's reason frequently fail; to their prejudices, never.

This same chord has been played upon in the discussion of every public question. When the war was the greatest issue before the people Democrats were urged to oppose it, because it was using their sons and their means to further "Abolition" ideas and "Abolition" supremacy. When the terms of peace were discussed, Democrats were alarmed at this disfranchisement of their political brethren. When it was proposed to abolish slavery, a howl went up about "making the nigger the equal of the white workingman," about flooding the North with him to take the food out of the mouths of the poor; and, worse yet, wagon loads of Democratic women were driven through the streets of Towns on days of political demonstration, bearing banners imploring husbands, fathers and brothers to save them from the consequences of negro equality—from having negro husbands and mulatto offspring. When it was proposed to make the negro a citizen and voter, these appeals were redoubled in intensity, and added to them were others, as to the shame of having to walk up to the polls along with a negro; to be judged by him sitting on a jury, and so on. Never in any instance was there an appeal to the reason of any man; none of the more or less valid considerations that pronounced against such acts of policy were urged upon him; all the effort was expended in inflaming his hatred.

This is the principal point in the indictment against the Democratic party: that it has never sought to educate its members, and lead them in the ways they should go, by inviting their discussion of public questions, and their action upon them by exercising forethought, comprehensiveness and self-denial; but that, on the other hand, it has debased them, by teaching them that their baser passions are the sole criterion of action

PLAIN QUESTIONS.

In making up his mind how to vote at the coming election, every man should ask himself:

Is not the business of the country on a healthier basis than at any time since the panic of 1857?

Is there not a better assurance for returns upon properly made investments than at any time in the last 20 years?

Does not the business future seem more hopeful than it ever has in the memory of the present generation?

Is not this happy result the direct consequence of Republican policy?

Is not the Democratic policy radically antagonistic to all that has ever been accomplished in the past, and promised in the future?

Does not the success of Republicanism mean a continuance of the present condition of affairs, with the fulfillment of the bright promise of the future, and does not the success of the Democracy mean the upheaval of all that is now regarded as settled, and a destruction of all schemes and plans for the future?

Can I, individually, afford to have this done? Am I in such a position as to desire it? Will it not destroy my present employment or business, and set me afloat as to the future? Where, possibly, can I gain anything to compensate me for what I shall certainly lose by such a business disturbance as the Democracy proposes to make in the event of their success?

GEN. EWING says that the Democratic Congress reduced the expenditures of the Government by $21,000,000 a year, for the first two years of its administration, in spite of the opposition of the Republican minority. He neglected to state that the Republican opposition was on the ground that it was not possible to run the Government on the sums sought to be appropriated by the Democrats, and that in the second two years of the Democratic administration, they had to make up for their "economy" of the first two years by increased appropriations for deficiencies to the amount of $48,000,000 per year.

THE Southern Brigadiers have no reason to find fault with EWING'S speech. They should, on the contrary, be delighted with the manner in which he is doing their work. To have the gospel of States Rights, in all its hateful entirety, preached through the State of Ohio by a prominent Union soldier is certainly a consummation that, no matter how much they may have wished, they could never have hoped for.

NO MEDDLING.

That the ebb-tide of commercial depression has definitely ended, and the flood-tide fairly set in no one can doubt. For any one to look about him—in ever so limited a horizon—is to see such indubitable evidences of this as can not help convincing him. He has only to look at the once more busy ships and railroads, the smoke pouring again out of the tall factory chimneys, the animation on the streets, the crowds of toil worn and grimy, but cheerful mechanics wending their way homeward at evening, to know that the better times have dawned everywhere. Nor is there any more doubt that this is only the beginning—the dawning that is to ripen into lustrous, full-orbed day, warmed by the rising sun of prosperity whose genial, invigorating beams will reach every corner of the land. To-day every one has remunerative employment and is content. The farmer has abundant crops and, thanks to our healthy condition of finance, he gets good prices. Business men and manufacturers find that there is enough profit at present to pay them and give them encouragement to expand their operation in the future. To-day business is good everywhere; and promises to be better to-morrow.

For nearly a year everything has been on the ascending scale. As the certainty of Resumption became more and more evident, the confidence of the people took expression in increasing manifestations of business activity. Last October was better than September; November was better than October; the first quarter of 1879 was much better than the last quarter of 1878; and the second quarter of 1879 was much better than the first. The latter half of this year will be much better than the beginning, and so it will go on increasing in regular progression.

Now, while much of this happy result is to be attributed to good crops, etc., and to the close economy and the debt-paying of the past few years, still more of it is directly caused by the settlement of our financial problem. Resumption has brought in its train all the blessings predicted of it. We had good crops before Resumption, but they only served to ameliorate the condition of affairs—they gave no impetus for the better. Men got out of debt and accumulated money, but they locked it up in vaults, and it did the public little good. But Resumption unsealed all these hoards and accumulations, it unsealed means energies and ambition, and started them to work, filling them with sanguine expectations of what was possible for them to accomplish.

With everything doing surprisingly well at present, and promising much better for the future, what call is there for intermeddling by any one? Would it not be suicidal—and very foolish suicide—to permit the marring hands of presumptuous demagogues to be laid upon the "governor" of all this delicate machinery? What the people, the mercantile and manufacturing classes want above all things is peace, quietness, freedom from all danger of interference, a sense of security that their labors and solicitude and troubles may not be brought to naught by the wicked folly of shallow-pated demagoguery. This they can only accomplish through the success of Republicanism this Fall.

THE BRILLIANT OUTLOOK.

Never has every commercial prospect been more pleasing than at present. Wherever we turn we see languishing industries reviving, unproductive enterprises becoming productive, unemployed labor finding employment. Ships that have lain idle at their docks for long years have shaken off the sluggishness of decay, and returning to their well-remembered haunts, have filled their great bosoms with the wealth wrought out by busy labor, and spreading their white wings have sailed away in joy to where themselves and their cargoes were anxiously awaited. Locomotives and cars have broken the rusty inactivity of engine house and shed, and are now toiling to accomplish the transaction of the flood of business that has come to their corporations.

There is no no doubt that this revival of activity is lasting. It is the necessary sequence of certain conditions of trade, which now exist, and will continue to do so until disturbed by brainless intermeddling. The first and most important of these conditions is the settlement of the currency question upon a rational basis With our money possessing a fixed valuation, a valuation which agrees with that assigned to it by the rest of the world, and which cannot be disturbed except by causes which will shake the world, men can make investments with a feeling of security that they will not be defrauded by any jugglery of definitions of value. With this confidence every form of commercial enterprize revives. All men are anxious to make money; all who have means are anxious to make with them more means. They will embark them in any scheme where the chances of return are more than even, and trust to their own energy and business capacity. All they ask is the elimination, as far as possible, of the causes which no prudence, foresight, or energy of theirs can control. The tampering with the money by a set of irresponsible demagogues and lunatics is one of the most potent of these causes. No man can afford to risk this in addition to the ordinary chances of business.

A PHYSICIAN IN EVERY HOUSE.

We are glad to be able to offer our subscribers and readers a book for which we have long been seeking but which we have not hitherto been able to obtain—a first-class, thoroughly reliable family physician. The book in question, "The Medical Adviser," is a full and plain treatise on the theory and practice of medicine, especially adapted to family use. Its author is REZIN THOMPSON, M. D., a leading member of the American Medical Association, and author of "Thompson on Fever," and other standard medical works. The "Medical Adviser," is in brief, a clear analysis and description of the nature, causes and symptoms of all the diseases to which flesh is heir, with their remedies and best modes of treatment. The book is written in language especially adapted to the nonprofessional reader, and the high standing of its author as a physician of undoubted character and reputation makes it thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. The "adviser" is handsomely bound in library leather, illustrated with several full page engravings and contains 1,028 pages. The regular price of the book is $4; we will send a copy by mail post paid to any address on receipt of $2.50, or the book and the BLADE one year for $4.00.

GEN. EWING'S SPEECH.

Gen. EWING opened the campaign in this State by a speech on the 24th at his home in Lancaster, which we give elsewhere, and to which we invite the careful consideration of all our readers. We are sure that no fair-minded man can rise from its perusal without feeling astonishment and indignation that a man holding Gen. EWING'S assumed position should descend to such pestilential demagoguery. Not a single proposition is stated with fairness, nor is any conclusion derived from such statements just. Wherever it is possible to make a captivating misleading showing, it is done, no matter how many vital facts have to be suppressed to do it. This seems to be the bulk of his labor: to struggle against the facts that subvert his position.

He opens with pointing out that the expenses of the Government are much less than they were in the years immediately succeeding the war, and falsely alleges that this result is solely due to Democratic retrenchment, and every step towards it was steadily resisted by the Republicans. He compares the expenses of the Government to-day, with the Greenback dollar at par, with the country at profound peace, with the Army and Navy cut down to the last limit, with a large portion of the debt paid off, and the rest funded at a very low rate of interest to what those expenses were a few years ago, when the greenback dollar was only worth 35 cents; when the disturbed state of the country required the maintenance of a large armed force, when the debts and claims growing out of the war had to be liquidated. When Gen. EWING states that the Republicans strenuously resisted all these efforts at retrenchment, he says what is not true. Every signal retrenchment was the work of Republicans before the Democrats came into power. The reductions since the day of Democratic ascendancy have been comparatively few and unimportant, and the Republicans could have defeated any of the measures they chose.

The next of Mr. EWING'S astounding statements is that gold has appreciated 50 per cent. in value. This is not even approximately true. He knows, as does every other man that the gold dollar of to-day will buy just as much and no more of products generally as it did in 1860. Such an appreciation at 50 per cent. would revolutionize our whole commercial system. It could not take place without shaking the commerce of the world from centre to circumference, and producing such a disturbance of values as has not been seen since the fall of the Roman Empire. All the edifice of sophistry which he has erected on this basis must tumble to the ground at the first touch.

The rest of his argument on the financial question requires no special comment, as it is simply the re-iteration, with no special improvement in ideas or manner of the usual Nationalist-Greenback stump speech. The only significance to the utterance is the absence of the expected trimming and hedging to lessen the chasm separating him from the Hard Money wing of the party.

The argument on States Rights and the citation of his father as holding the same views as he now holds is certainly a lamentable exhibition of how far an apostate is willing to go to serve his new masters. If there is such a thing as a man turning over in his grave at a profanation of his memory, then the honored bones of TOM EWING, the grand old Whig, must stir in their earthy bed as this recreant son adduces his honored father's teachings as an excuse for becoming a recreant to all his earlier and nobler convictions.

THE EFFECTS OF RESUMPTION ON OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics for the month ending June 30th is at hand, and shows in a striking manner how true is Gen. EWING'S statement that the country is going to an everlasting wreck through the operations of resumption. For the year ending June 30, 1878, the value of domestic merchandise exported was $680,709,268, and for the year ending June 30, 1879, $698,331,951; showing that we have sold abroad $17,625,683 worth more of this class of goods this year than we did last—a calamity entirely owing to the resumption of specie payments. The value of foreign merchandise exported during similar periods is equally terrible in its suggestions:

Year ended June 30, 1878	$14,156,498
Year ended June 30, 1879	12,093,792
Decrease	$2,062,706

In the year ending June 30, 1878, the imports of foreign merchandise amounted to $437,051,532; but the effects of resumption were so disastrous that we were unable to increase our expenditures in that direction only $8,740,600, the total value of the imports being $445,792,141. Still more depressing: The total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, exceeded the value of the imports of merchandise by $264,636,602, as against an increase of exports over imports of merchandise during the preceeding year amounting to $257,814,234. The imports and exports of coin and bullion during the last fiscal year were as follows:

Exports of coin and bullion	$24,996,641
Imports of coin and bullion	20,238,000
Excess of exports	$4,758,641

During the preceeding fiscal year, the exports of coin and bullion exceeded the imports of coin and bullion by the sum of $2,918,811.

This is perfectly awful!

THE OSBORN CORNICE.

Elsewhere will be found the advertisement of the Osborn Cornice Co., of Toledo, O. They desire agents everywhere, and we can say this: The company is entirely reliable, and it is perfectly safe to do business with them. They make an excellent and useful article, and their goods find ready sale wherever introduced, because they are good, useful and cheap. Agents now introducing their cornice are making good wages, and the demand increases immediately that it becomes known. All of this we vouch for.

THE Georgia Democrats now breath freer. By some sort of argument the Independents were induced to postpone action until after the regular Democratic convention. They will be pacified with a few minor offices, when the State will run on in the same old solid Democratic way.

AFTER all it is greatly to his credit that Gen. MILES has to be stopped from fighting SITTING BULL. It is always much better for a soldier to err on the side of valor rather than of discretion.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Deplores the Conflict of Nature and the Democracy, in a Piteous Strain.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
July 27, 1879.

I am disgusted and dishartened. Everything under heaven seems to work agin the Democracy, and make a continyood success impossible. We succeded in electin a Dimocratic Congris, the people hevin tired uv Republikin rool, and it did seem to me that there wuz nuthin in the way uv a continyoo-ance thereof, for an indefinit period. I looked confidently forerd to the Post-office at the Corners, and reely expectid that I shood end my days holdin that Commishn and spendin the salary pleasantly and cheerfully at Bascom's.

In the fust place we wuz shoor that Sherman's resumpshen wood cause widespred disaster, wich the people wood charge to the akkount uv the Republikin party, and wood bring the Nashnels over to us, yoonitin both parties agin the commen foe, and that after that everything wood be plain sailin. We could sweep the kentry like a tornado, leevin nary greese-spot uv the Radikels behind us.

But somehow it didn't work. Sherman resoomed the fust uv Janooary without the slitest trouble, and the kentry, instid uv goin to everlastin rooin, went on prosperin at a faster rate than ever. To our horror, failyoors begun to grow lesser and lesser, and when I went to Looisville and intervewed the merchants and manufacturers, and they all told me that biznis wuz better than it hed bin for yeers, and that it wuz constantly increesin, and increesin too in a healthy way, and that they wuz a payin their hands promptly, and that the hands wuz a gittin on fust rate, and wuz comfortable, then my hart sunk within my buzzum, and I went home disheartened and discurridged.

Bascom is more uv a Roman than I am. This wuz early in the season, and when I wuz weepin over the prosperity uv the country, he remarkt: "Brace up, Parson, there is yit hope for the Dimocrisy. The crops may yit fail, and rooin may yit ensoo!"

Them words give me hope and I watched the crop reports with intense anxiety, and I daily sighed like Jeremiah, the great lamenter:

Oh! that the frost would strike the corn in the blade, and the cowcumbers on the vine!

Oh! that the fruit would perish in the bud, and the scab wood git among the sheep!

Oh! that the murrain and the horn-ail wood rage among the kine!

Oh that the glanders wood spred among the hosses, and cut them down by the thousand, yea, by the ten thousand.

Oh, that the cholera wood revel among the hogs, and destroy them all, from the mature sow to the tne tender and succulent suckling.

Oh, that the rot wood destroy the potato, and the cut-worm the tender corn.

Then wood the people be distrest, and they wood charge it up to the account of John Sherman, resumption and the Republikin party, and we shood elect Tilden and Reform in 1880, and I shood enjoy my Post-offis.

All uv these wood it take, and more, to enshoor a triumph for the Dimocrisy.

I waited for these in vane. Nacher favors the Republikin party. There wuz no cut-worm, no frost, no hog-cholera, no murrain, no nuthin. I hed some hope wunst, when I heard the weevil and Hessian fly hed appeared in the wheat in Illineis, but my soul sank when the report wuz pronounced unfounded. The wheat is averagin 30 bushels to the akre, it is sellin for a dollar or there-abouts, and the money paid for it is good, and the farmer is rejoicin.

What good does it do for me to go about howlin about hard times to a farmer with 30 bushels to the akre in his barns?

What good is it to howl about bad money, when the farmer kin hev gold and silver, ef he wants it, jist the same ez paper money?

Wat's the yoose uv talkin about a change uv polisy when the people is all on a broad grin?

I hev only one more hope. There are seckshuns where corn is the principal crop, and corn may yit be destroyed. A early frost in Southern Indiana might do us some good, but after the disappointment with the wheat I hev but faint hopes uv that. But ef there coodbe a frost that wood kill the entire crop, and thus put up the price uv whiskey and side pork, it wood enrage that seckshun and enshoor that state for Tilden and reform.

But I hev no hope uv anythin. I am so yoost to disappointment that I shood be surprised at any sich streek uv luck. It don't do no good for me to lean agin a lamp-post and swear that work can't be had in consekence uv John Sherman's reconstruckshen, for Joe Bigler jeers and asks when I ever did put in a stroke uv work anyhow? And wunst when I wuz declaimin agin the searcity uv labor, he put me down by offerin me a dollar and a half a day to go out and hoe corn on a farm he hez, for wich he cooden't git labor enuff. To give us any hope uv success we must hev hard times, in ded earnist, and reel distress, and uv that I see no hope. Nacher is agin us, and who kin fight agin nacher?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Distressed Financier.

A Comunist was bemoaning the cruelty of the Government. "It turns the lands over to the monopolists," he sighed, "and my children must grow up in poverty." "But the Government will give you 160 acres," was the reply of another. "What good does it do me?" was the sad answer, "how can I ever get to it, with wages so low?" And with a curse upon monopolists, he turned himself into a saloon, and in a few minutes was engaged in a game of seven-up with three other victims of monopolists, for drinks. He was still playing cars for drinks at 3 P. M. He will hear the person of uncertain age, garbed as a woman, speak in front of the Postoffice to-night. He never neglects public duties.

AND now it transpires that the Democrats have sent "Professor" WILCOX, the expert of the GLOVER Committee, to Maine for the terrible purpose of asking Sec. SHERMAN such conundrums as he did at the Lewistown meeting. Somehow or another he was disappointed in the outcome of his first effort. He shouldn't ask such easy questions.

For the BLADE.

ANDERSONVILLE.

BY A SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER

We've read the story oe'r and oe'r,
Each column through and through,
And said within our heart of hearts
The half cannot be true,
But to a band of noble men
Like Sheba, Queen of old,
Rise up and testifying say
The half has not been told.

We've read of many treacherous acts,
Of many a barberous deed,
But thought that these were but the fruits
Of some dark savage creed.
And can it be our own bright flag,
That has waved a hundred years,
Had nurtured cause for such dark crimes
As here in truth appears?

O, Slavery we had heard of thee,
In good and bad report;
Had heard the voice of freedom plead,
And heard the stern retort.
But far away in Northern homes
Where happiness and peace,
Protected by the dear old flag,
Seemed ever to increase.

We heeded not the coming storm,
Though watchmen cried aloud:
The danger signals always are
Unheeded by the crowd.
But soon the storm swept o'er the land,
Enshrouding it in gloom,
And those who'd worked and those who'd slept
Alike must share the doom.

No neutral force the laws of God
Regard in any form;
All, all must work to stem the tide,
Or all must face the storm.
A Nation's honor is the pride
Of every loyal heart;
A Nation's wrong comes home to all
And forms of all a part.

O, brothers, say not it is vain,
The loyal blood you shed;
The graves a useless sacrifice,
Where sleep our honored dead.
We cannot hear this, even from you,
We live and suffer still;
The agony of those dark days
Still all our being thrill.

What was it gave us strength to bear
The partings of that day?
What nerved our hearts when loved ones fell
The foremost in the fray?
It was the thought that freedom's cause
Gained by the sacrifice;
That dying they bequeathed to us
A holy, lasting prize.

Take not this faith, this trust from us:
It's been our prop for years,
It's soothed the anguish in our hearts,
And wiped away our tears.
We call on you to vindicate
The cause for which they died,
The cause for which you fought and bled,
Which traitors now deride.

Arise, and gird your armor on
The watchman's voice is heard;
To work and beat the tempest back
By ballot, not by sword.
Prove to the world that freedom's flag
Shall rule, in peace, supreme,
And that it needs no battlefield
It's honor to redeem.

MALBROOK, KANS.

WISCONSIN'S SILVER WEDDING.

Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of Republicanism in Wisconsin--Speeches of Sen. Chandler, Gen. Garfield, and Others.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—The Republican mass meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the organization of the party in Wisconsin was called to order from a platform at the east portico of the Capitol at 2:15 o'clock, by Horace Rublee. There was a crowd present extending far out under the generous shade of the Capitol Park, and the weather was delightful. The platform was crowded with distinguished guests, and all available space within sound of the voice was occupied. On motion of M. M. Davis, of Sank, the officers of the convention which organized the Republican party of Wisconsin on July 13, 1854, who were present, were made officers of this meeting, to-wit: President, John Walworth, of Richland, and Secretaries, Horace Rublee and L. F. Frisby.

Mr. Rublee introduced Hon. John Walworth, chairman of the convention in 1854. The venerable gentleman recalled the crisis that gave birth to the Republican party, and the events and changes of succeeding years. Among the many changes one thing has not changed, our love of liberty; and the Republican party, having been true to its great mission hitherto, has yet a glorious work and purposes. He was glad to be here to-day and to extend a welcome to the distinguished gentlemen who are here to celebrate the achievements of the party, and to pledge with us continued fidelity to Republican principles.

Hon. J. A. Sloper, formerly of Rock County, now of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Platform at the Convention in 1854, was introduced and prefaced the reading of that platform with a review of the slavery question as presented in Congressional action from 1820 down to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise.

After music an original poem dedicated to this occasion was read by S. S. Rockwood, of Whitewater. It was a rhythmical roll-call of past and present Republican leaders, and the names, especially of those now most prominent, were received with cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. G. WILLIAMS.

Hon. Charles G. Williams was introduced, but was temporarily suppressed by the music of a band, which enabled him to say that it was the first time he had been beaten by wind. Proceeding with his remarks he said: "Twenty-five years is a complete epoch, and presents a rugged test. Nothing can hope to stand 25 years now that does not plant itself on eternal truth. It is fitting to-day that young Wisconsin welcomes to the silver wedding the eloquent champions of freedom from Ohio and Michigan, both of which States were successively foster mothers of this State, then a remote territory. The spirit of slavery is not dead but lives, and exerts a baleful influence over the Southern country. The record of its past is one of blood, and is continued to-day in assaults more subtle but not less aggressive. Mr. Williams paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the noble men who bore aloft the association of principles on which the Republican party was founded before the Republican party was formed, some of whom fell as martyrs. He closed by calling for three cheers for Garfield, Burrows and "Old Zach."

SPEECH OF SENATOR CHANDLER.

Senator Chandler was received with great applause. He said that it has become popular to take up State citizenship and deny National citizenship. He declared himself a citizen of the United States in its broadest sense. It is fitting to-day to celebrate this anniversary. But we must remember that we were but mites in a mighty whole. The Republican party was born of God, and it matters little now where or by whom action was taken by some earlier than others. We are a one idea party, but that idea is liberal enough and broad enough to cover a world—Are we a Nation, or are we not? The doctrine of State sovereignty, that involved us in a great war, is asserted to-day, notwithstanding that when the rebels surrendered at Appomattox they admitted that the United States is a government. Then they made no claims, for they had none. They asked only their miserable lives as a boon. We treated them with a magnanimity never before shown. They were bound by the laws of nations and the laws of war to pay every dollar of the cost of that war. They staked all and lost all. We took them to our farms, fed them, clothed them, and reinstated them; and now, in 1879, they hold the same purpose they did 20 years ago, and make the same pretentious claim of State rights. I find in the Senate to-day almost the identical issues that were raised there when I first entered, in 1857. The men have changed, but their measures have not. They are determined to rule or ruin the Government. Failing to capture Washington by arms, they boast to-day of having captured it, and I tell you that the country is in more danger than it was 20 years ago. King Caucus rules now where King Cotton once held sway, and is a not less dangerous power.

Mr. Chandler here asked permission to make a digression and answer certain Chicago papers that had misrepresented him in comments on one count of his indictment against the Democratic party, viz., that the party had attempted to damage the business interests of the country by silver legislation. He explained and defended his position, and asked: "Now, Mr. Chicago *Tribune*, are you in favor of the Warner silver bill?"

Mr. Chandler thanked God for the whole record of the Republican party, and gloried in its financial record. It has mastered the greatest national debt ever laid on any people, and has given the lie to all prophecies that the debt would be repudiated. When our exigencies made us great borrowers, and closed the money markets of the world against us, the Republican administration appealed to the patriotism of the people; and then and there the greenback was born. The Republicans came into power at a time when our National bonds found no purchasers. To-day our bonds, vast in volume, command a premium at the lowest rate of interest.

After a record of so great achievements, in camp and cabinet, we are told that the Republican party has performed its mission, out-lived its usefulness and ought to die. Well, if every party was prepared to die it is ours, but we have made other arrangements and propose to live. Every promise and pledge of the Republican party has hitherto been kept, and shall we be told that the Republican party ought to die? Who seek its death? They are men who rejoiced in every Union defeat and now threaten the integrity of the Union. The mission of the Republican party is not ended and will not be until those devilish rebels are brought to humility.

But we are told that the country is being ruined, if not already ruined, by financial burdens; that poverty and idleness oppress our people, and the Republican party is to blame for it. Mr. Chandler declared that every man capable of doing a good day's work could find it, and get good pay for it, and that never had a day's wages greater purchasing power than now. Mr. Chandler was vociferously cheered as he resumed his seat.

A congratulatory dispatch from the Republicans of the State Committee of Missouri was read.

SPEECH OF GEN. GARFIELD.

Hon. Jas. A. Garfield was received with cheers, and said: This vast assembly must have richly enjoyed the review of the party's history presented here and celebrated here to day, and not only the review of the past, but the hopeful promises made for the future of that great party. The Republican party organized a quarter of a century ago, was made a necessity to carry out the pledges of the fathers that this should be a land of liberty. There was in the early days of the Republic a Republican party that dedicated this very territory, and all our vast territory, to freedom, that promised much for schools, that abolished imprisonment for debt, and that instituted many wise reforms. But there were many conservatives in those days, whose measures degenerated into treason; and the Republican party of to day was but the revival of the Republican party of 70 years ago, under new and broader conditions of usefulness. It was well to remember and honor the great names of the Republican party. One of these is Joshua R. Giddings, who for 20 years was free dom's champion in Congress, and, from a feeble minority of two, lived to see a Republican Speaker elected and himself to conduct him to the chair. Another is Abraham Lincoln, the man raised up by God for a great mission. No man had ever a truer apprehension of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, that great charter which it was the the mission of the Republican party to enforce. There was a fitness in the first platform of the Wisconsin Republicans that they based themselves upon the Declaration of Independence. While the Republicans, from the first, have been true to their principles, perfecting all they promised, as proved to-day by the whole record, the Democrats, on the other hand, steadily wrong, have been forced from one bad position to another. Can any Democrat point with pride to his party platforms of 1854, or find in them any living issue? The issues of those platforms are dead as the issues they presented led us into war and involved us in a great national debt. Looking for the cause of that debt I say that the Democratic party caused it. We are, as a

Correspondence.

HOME LETTER.

Fresh Air Fund Children—Amateur Benevolence—Country Welcomes to the Waifs.

Correspondence of Toledo Blade.

CHERRYSIDE, July 26.

By invitation, I joined one of the Fresh Air Fund excursions this week, which sent 120 children to country homes up river in Washington County for a fortnight. Two or three aids usually volunteer to help look after the flock, rather a necessary assistance to the missionary in charge, and I took the place of one of these. The Rev. Willard Parsons who originated the fresh air fund, a young lady of some experience in City missions, a lively and adaptable young gentleman of 17, just from his studies and travels, and your correspondent made up the party, the three last taking the part of amateur benevolence for the first time on this stage.

STARTING THE CHILDREN.

The first symptoms of the excursion at Pier 49 of the Troy boat, was the appearance of children and bundles, not so much children as bundles. The kind farmer folk up country offer to take these waifs to their homes for a fortnight's holiday, away from the heat and sickness of the City, and of course each mother had dressed her child in the best she had for it, and packed up its off petticoat and apron, the City Missions helping to fit out those who had not clothes to appear decently. The children travel free, but each brings its own lunch for supper, and each had a parcel half as large as itself of eatables, on which most of them began, as soon as they got on board, to have plenty of time, or close to lighten the load they had to carry. Such wise little old heads they were, stunted children of seven and eight taking care of babies of three or four; girls of 12 with three or four younger brothers or sisters, all older for their age, and far more self-dependent than children of happier homes.

A PICNIC, PERHAPS.

Fancy 120 children under 12 years in one party, to be escorted a journey of a night and a half a day, their bundles to be looked after, themselves to be kept from tumbling overboard, to be put to bed and got up again in time to take the cars and safely delivered into a score of different hands. The good people had written, through their pastors, saying "I will take a boy," "I, a girl," "I, a boy and two girls," some half a dozen, and the City Missionaries and benevolent people who knew of delicate children needing country air had named their proteges and had them enrolled. Each child held duplicate cards, with its name, age, name of the family it was going to, and the mission which sent it, and was enrolled by name and number on a record beside. So there was small danger of losing it, if it knew enough to answer to its name.

HOW THEY BEHAVED.

Small looking after they wanted, in the way I expected. No hundred common children would have been so careful, so have needed so little watch to keep them from leaning over the guards or going into mischief. They munched their bread and sausage, which was the staple luncheon, watched the shores, with a keen appreciation of the view, shouted at sight of "the yellowvator," when they came abreast of a steam dredge, clung like cripes death to their big bundles, and put them under or to bed, the older ones undressing the little ones, and all turning in with a gravity and indifference quite comical. I began to fear there wasn't enough to do in managing a children's excursion to mention, and there wouldn't be any romance about the thing, when my evil genius put in a diversion on my own account. A sharp bit of glass had run into my foot a few days before and, going about newspaper errands that afternoon, it grew inflamed and began to ache with persistent energy while I sat waiting to check off the names. All at once a ghastly mist came up from nowhere, hiding the guards of the boat, the face of the person opposite reading out the names, and left me nothing but the light of the two bluish ghost hands lying in my lap, and a ghastly chill creeping round my heart. I wondered if there ever was such a fool as I, and if the curse would fall on me in two or three minutes, and in consequence, amateur benevolence got sent ignominiously to bed, while the rest set up making cot lists and keeping the children quiet till after 1 o'clock.

MORNING CHEER.

The next day was serious work however. Of course, the aids all slept till 6 o'clock, while Mr. Parsons, at the head of the affair, who takes about 1,000 children out and back every week, was up and looking after his charge. Imagine a good minister and newspaper man acting as official nurse and stepmother for that hundred children. Immediately he set foot in the lower cabin where the children slept he was assailed with cries, as their special providence, "Mr. Parsons I've lost my shoe!" "Mr. Parsons, I can't find my petticoat!" "Mr. Parsons, somebody's got my bundle." Waiters, steward, reverend, French student, lady missionary and all hunted for that shoe, petticoat and satchel in vain. Shoes must grow on steamboat chandeliers, and no poor child had to walk through Albany streets with only one shoe. And the whole crew were unbuttoned, and buttoned up crooked, and some had slept in their clothes, and some on them, and looked as the saying is, as if they had been turned out of a beggars' press. Then the plague of the bundles, which were all done up in papers too small for them, and with faint cotton cord that wouldn't hold, and the small owners were helplessly trying to do them up again, and some carried their arms full of nightgown, antalettes and aprons, here a pair of stockings rolled out in a towel, there an old satchel, held together with a string gave way, and a small child hungry for breakfast and fearful of losing sight of its sisters, burst into lamentation, and added to the cheer of the drizzly morning in which we straggled up to the Hotel at Albany. I wonder what the white cloths and silver knives and neatly spread breakfast of the American House seemed to the children who ate at such a table for the first time in their lives. Everybody was kind to them, the Captain of the boat got the colored waiters, the Hotel clerk unbent and showed what an amiable being he would be, if he did not utterly repress his natural abilities,—all were alming to the poor little waifs off on their short holiday, all but the big fat steward of the boat who, I hope it is safe to allude to at this distance, is terrible of discretion and, who seemed to consider them as the dirt under her feet, as indeed, she did the rest of the traveling public.

SWEET EXPERIENCES.

Did you ever take a child off pleasuring that it didn't "want a drink," just in the wrong time and place? The children were all on the Troy train, all but two, when Superintendent and lady teacher searched and called for, going over the cars once or three times and asking every seat for Minnie North and Flora Burns, till they were almost will I with fear they were wandering about Albany, or had been washed overboard, both children being discovered about noon safe and sound. Having heard their names called over their heads a dozen times without knowing enough to answer, or else dreading a reprimand for some unknown wrong doing. There wasn't a drop of water in the train, and of course the children began to beg for it, and two or three got sick with their sausage supper the night before, and there was no help for them, when the water came an hour after, we wished it hadn't, for they drank too much, and the sickness ran along the line, and for two hours there was hospital duty and nothing unnatural about it. The lady teacher, looking very pale and qualmish applied herself bravely to the work of tending sick children, while I, after my natural depravity, found the predicament too grimly miserable to do anything but laugh over. I had gone off on the trip unprepared, without time to go home for a hair brush even, or there would have been medicines and towels on board. I could but admire the kindness of one of the bigger girls whose neat dress was ruined by a little neighbor she had in charge. Almost any one would have shown some natural vexation, at having her only gown spoiled and presenting herself among strangers in the most uninviting plight. She was tidy too, and had pride in her neatness, but she took care of the sick little one and sat by it, without an ugly look, till they got off to hot water and soap, and, let us hope, good christian people.

I mention these disagreeable topics, to show that there is no sham duty in aiding any of these charitable works, but a dealing with the most bald, unpleasant facts of human nature. Strict precautions are taken that no child is sent with any contagious disease about it, or that is not in the cleanest state of body and clothes, and hair be it said. This is done in justice to the neat country homes and housekeepers who are to receive them. But with the hardships of a long journey, they were a forlorn set, when they got among the green hills that were to welcome them.

HOW THE FARMERS WELCOMED THEM.

But it was a reviving sight to see the crowds about the station ready for them. The rough drivers and rugged farmers swarmed about the train, and clamored for the children, and handed them out, with a kindness and a light of their freckled, sun-burned faces that was worth coming from New York to see. The country pastors were there, responsible heads of the matter, and the good country housemothers, in their faded alpacas, and old shawls, with all their honest hearts in their kind, motherly faces, God bless them! The welcome those children met was something heavenly. "Haven't you got one for me?" and "Where's my boy and my girl?" and "Haven't you any more to spare?" from people who had rather held back from offering to take any. To tell the truth, the children compared well in dress with the village urchins who came shyly to greet them, and in looks had decidedly the best of them. There was a delicacy, a quickness about the town children which did not appear in the stolid, plump faces which gazed at them. Out of the 120 there were not a dozen unprepossessing, and a score or more were as winning children as I ever saw—artless, affectionate, and pretty enough for pictures. Twice as many could have found homes that day, and gaunt-faced people, one would not ordinarily have suspected of tender feelings, came wistfully peering round to see if somebody hadn't failed to come for their allotment, so they could have one to take home. The children were not the only ones favored that day. That gentle dew from Heaven, which blesseth him that gives and him that takes, fell soft and rich upon the wayside stations that day. The chaffing and jokes and congratulations over the children made a holiday for the town, and the young ones went off smiling with their new friends, to the promised delights of rides and berry-picking and harvest apples, and I only hope they won't be petted to spoiling before they get back.

GOING HOME.

We took 200 home on the next night's boat, uproarious with fun and good spirits, a tinge of color and a shade of roundness in their thin cheeks, clean clothes and new suits often on them, hoarding bundles still bigger, and assortment more varied than when they went. Boys had chickens in small coops and pasteboard boxes, girls had new dolls, and some pots of flowers, and nosegays. Though I put the lot to bed myself, and tucked their shoes and clothes at the back of the berths and made sure all would be safe, there were three shoes wrong the next morning and a satchel, vest and hat with no boy to them. But as no child as ever heard of was lost from these excursions, I trust he has rejoined his luggage ere this. And I am nursing that lame foot in hopes of going after the 120 two weeks from now.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It has been real pleasure to fill many shopping requests for readers of the BLADE, but my engagements oblige me to decline further commissions of *any sort*. Questions will be answered through these articles as fast as permitted.

SHIRLEY DARE.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

What is Going on in Georgia—Some Snatches from Glover's Neglected Report—Speech of Sec. Sherman in Maine—The Appalling Figures of the New York Times.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1879.

There is not much said in the Northern papers about the Convention which has been called to meet in Atlanta to-day, but I find that there is a good deal of importance attached to it by some of the Georgia politicians now sojourning in Washington. Independent movements antagonising the Democratic party have been quite fashionable in Georgia, and at all the recent elections for the State Legislature a considerable number of Independents have been returned. There is also among the delegates in Congress one Independent, who has been twice elected and who is known to be an intimate friend of Alexander H. Stephens, I refer to Hon. William H. Felton, of Cartersville. He is, I see, put down in the Congressional directory as a farmer; but he is a liberally educated farmer, having graduated at the Georgia University, and then, in order to fill out his equipment as a farmer, pursued a course of study at the Augusta Medical College, took orders as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and finished up by an election to Congress. He is a man of ability and is ambitious of advancement, and if this Independent movement amounts to anything, will be one of the lights that will not be hid under a bushel.

But there is more of this than appears on its face. Sen. Hill has had some pretty steep differences with Gov. Colquitt, who has suffered one of his officers to take unwarrantable liberties with the State funds, and instead of exposing him and removing him has justified his conduct. The Governor is on the slate for re-election and the logic of Mr. Hill's position is that of open and decided opposition. Probably the Convention which meets to-day is intended to organize such an opposition. It is known that Hill, who has always been at loggerheads with Stephens, had a long and friendly consultation with him before the adjournment of Congress, and that they hurried home, after the adjournment, with the utmost dispatch for the accomplishment of some common purpose. The purpose was, probably, to set the machinery of this Convention in motion. Sen. Hill, after the open charges which he has lodged against the Governor, cannot afford to sit down quietly and see him re-elected; and this Convention is intended to either head him off as a candidate, or if he gets the nomination, to start a candidate against him. In the last mentioned case the opposition candidate may be expected to be Mr. Felton.

Of course there is nothing in this movement, however it may turn out, to benefit the Republican party. Both sides are intensely Democratic, and the battle will be fought, if fought at all, from a Democratic stand point. But no true man will be indifferent to any movement which contemplates a breaking up of the solid South. Such a consolidation is a perpetual threat at the good order and the good name of the Republic, if it does not, in fact, threaten its life. A few years of tissue ballots and shot guns, of fraud and outrage, such as the country has suffered since the war, would call for a change in the form of the Government or end in a revolution. We shall therefore rejoice to see the shot-gun party divided and their methods practiced on each other till they learn the value and importance of an honest ballot.

The late extraordinary session of Congress missed the presence of one of its best-abused but certainly one of its most useful members. Glover, as an investigator, has found no equal in his party, and the country is inconsolable on account of his loss. His great report, showing how faithfully he executed his trust in nosing about after fraud, has never been officially published, for reasons best known to his own party, but it contains some items of interest which ought to have an airing. His letter to Speaker Randall was as impudent as his letter to Pres. Hayes, but it had more meat in it, as it detailed the doings of the famous committees organized by the last Congress to further Mr. Tilden's cry of fraud. At the head of the fraud committee that went down to New Orleans to look up red-headed liars, was Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, but it appears that all the appointments of clerks and hangers on were made by John G. Thompson, and Mr. Glover says in his testimony that the accounts of the committee were made up by Hampton, and his deputy (S. K. Donovan). Thus made up they were officially approved by Thompson as Sergeant-at-Arms, and afterward examined and paid by the clerk of the House, having previously been sanctioned by the Democratic committee on accounts. The bill, as shown by Glover, was full of little speculations, deliberately planned, and showing how admirably these men were equipped to find all the fraud that Mr. Tilden's party wanted. Among the items in the bill of this committee which were paid and pocketed was a charge of $54.35 put in twice for the board of E. R. Mead ($108.70), also another double charge of $250 ($500) for Meade's expenses at Shrieveport, also a double charge of $360 ($720) on account of Isaac T. Moore, a messenger. Then there are double charges of money advanced to clubs, stenographers, &c., of $40, $126, $65, $40. Then another similar list advanced to other persons of $40, $15, $40, and closing up with an apparent blunder in adding up the figures by which the bill was increased $55.50 more. There is also a charge for $325 to Charles Cavinac, which Cavinac swore he had not received, and $59.40 for Cavinac's mileage, which was put in the bill in two different places. But a decided improvement on these double charges was a charge of $107.20 for the railroad fare of Isaac T. Moore from New Orleans to Louisville which was collected five times, making $536. Mileage was also charged for witnesses who lived in New Orleans, where they gave their testimony, and consequently had no mileage, amounting to $2,183.90. The total amount overpaid on these bills as far as ascertained, foots up at a little over four thousand dollars, ($4,237.)

Among the other rascalities was a little forgery. Frank A. Prescott, a deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, forged vouchers to cover items of $310, $280 and $800. He was afterward arrested for forging a draft on Boston, and appears to have been "kith and kin" of the whole gang of Louisiana experts, but was let off for fear of an exposure, which Thompson thought would be a damaging scandal to hawk about, and might injure the party.

These transactions appear to be in the same line with those of Wm. M. Tweed; but a party that stood by Tweed and re-elected him to the New York Senate, after his fraudulent operations had been exposed, could hardly be expected to follow Glover in his desire to have these things exposed. But it is a little curious that a committee organized to nose about after fraud should make such a record, and that another committee on the same scent, and belonging to the same party, should have brought out the facts. What a carrion festival the country would have if the 39 investigating committees ordered by the Democratic caucus could only have some motive for investigating each other!

The speech of Sec. Sherman at Portland, Me., is clear and emphatic on the issues raised by the extra session, and will touch a tender place in the heart of this great Nation. He justly regards the attempt of the Southern Brigadiers to nullify the laws that they cannot repeal as revolutionary, and denounces as "arrogance" their attempt "to wipe out the war legislation" required to preserve our nationality. He scores them for their attempt to repeal the law for protecting the ballot box in the election of members of Congress, and declares that the law is based on the Constitution and that the provision for it was declared by Madison to be essential to the preservation of the Government. He speaks of the South as made solid by "terror, violence and fraud," by "crimes that disgrace our civilization," and complains that members, returned to Congress by means more shameful than those adopted in New York by the Tweed ring in 1868, participated in refusing the necessary appropriations for the support of the Government. On the financial achievements of the Government he was especially at home, and sounded the key note of the coming campaign with eloquence and emphasis; but he regarded the threatening position assumed by the Democratic party as more important than any or all questions about money, and more dangerous than secession or State nullification. It was, in fact, anarchy and revolution. He inferred that the object of the leaders was to degrade the National Government, and weaken the ties that bind the country into a Nation, in order to make it sure that the winds and waves of faction would break it to pieces. It is a most important speech, and Ohio will not fail to appreciate it.

Mr. Sherman's words, spoken in behalf of the Republican party, carry with them a particular weight, in view of the flippant and spread-eagle nonsense with which the Democratic leaders seek to cover up their deadly threats at constitutional liberty. Sen. Hill floats off on glowing eulogies over liberty, before he has forgotten how to count up his slaves, and your neighbor, Mr. Hurd, sickens us by speeches about liberty while he is aiming his dagger at the Constitution. But the Republican party has always, as Mr. Sherman says, been on the side of liberty. It led the great struggle for Union and Nationality. It has honored the Christian code by taking care of the poor and the weak. It never robbed the ballot-box. It never deprived the poor and the ignorant of the elective franchise. It sustains free schools for all. It struck the fetters from the slave. Here is a record which means something and goes deeper than rose water eulogies.

The New York *Times* has struck another nail in the coffin of Mr. Tilden by its demonstration of his policy of fraud in 1876. It does not appeal to the cypher dispatches, or to the money that went out of his door to Oregon and other States for the purchase of electoral votes, or to the dodging of his income tax, or to his conduct as the Lieutenant of Wm. M. Tweed; but it goes directly to the figures of the election, and shows from them that Mr. Tilden had his grip on certain States which he knew he must carry to be elected, and which the evidence shows he did carry, by fraud. In the North these were New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. In the South Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi. The internal evidence as to the effect of the barrel of money in these States is very conclusive, but we have not room to do more than glance at it. In New Jersey at the Presidential elections there has been one vote to about six persons, and in 1868 the year of Tweed's frauds there was one vote to five persons; but in the Tilden election there was one voter to 4½ persons. So in New York, the vote is generally one to six, and in 1868 it was one to 5½, but in the Tilden election it was one to 4.68-100. In Connecticut the case was about the same, and in the three Southern States it was much worse. So in New Jersey, from 1872 to 1876, the Republicans increased their vote from 91,000 to 103,000, while the Democrats went up from 77,000 to 115,000. This is a sample of much more. But the Republicans do not require any such evidence to show what Mr. Tilden's methods are in an election.

BUCKEYE.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin and Pennsylvania State Republican Convention.

THE WISCONSIN CONVENTION.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—The morning opened cool and cloudy, with prospects of rain. The City has been rapidly filling with delegations and excursions, including 500 from Janesville. Republican enthusiasm and good feeling is everywhere manifest. The afternoon mass meeting in Capital Park will number many thousands, and give great eclat to the party canvass.

The State Republican Convention was called to order in the Assembly Chamber by Horace Rublee, Chairman of the State Committee, promptly at 10 o'clock. Mr. Rublee spoke of the harmony and glorious record of the party, and of the National cause that must now dominate in the State canvass. His allusions to the financial policy of the party, the return to specie basis, elicited applause. Mr. Rubler announced his wish to retire from the State Committee.

David Atwood, of Dane, and William F. Price, of Jackson, were nominated for temporary Chairman. Mr. Atwood was elected *viva voce*.

Filetus Knight, of Pipin, and A. E. Thompson, of Green Lake, were elected Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed with Jonathan Bowman, of Columbia, Chairman, and a recess was taken till 11 o'clock. On reassembling, the Chair announced as Committees on Resolutions, E. L. Brown, of Waupaca, Chairman; Permanent Organization, D. L. Downs, of Sauk, Chairman; to select Committees, H. A. Taylor, of St. Craix, Chairman.

While the Convention was waiting for report Committees, Congressmen Pound, Williams and Humphri, E. W. Keyes and others were called out, and made brief felicitious speeches.

At 12:30 the Committee on Credentials reported full delegations present entitled to 266 votes.

The Committee on Permanent Organizations reported.

President—J. B. Cassady, of Rock.

Vice Presidents—One from each Congressional District.

Secretary—M. H. McCard, of Lincoln, A. S. Hearn, of Iowa.

Mr. Cassady took the Chair and spoke briefly, reminding the Convention that inspired by the glorious achievements of 25 years, the party was expected to maintain its lofty attitude as the exponent of national unity and progress.

At one o'clock the Convention ordered an informal ballot for Governor, the names of Smith and Ludington were presented with eulogistic cheers.

The vote was taken by tellers, without a roll call; total, 261. Smith, 170; Ludington, 85; scattering, 6. Smith's nomination was declared unanimous by acclamation. Other State officers were renominated by acclamation, as follows:

Lieut. Gov.—James M. Bingham.

Sec. of State—Hans B. Warner.

Treasurer—Richard Guenther.

Att'y General—Alex. Wilson.

Supt. of Public Instruction—Wm. C. Whitford.

MADISON, July 23.—In the Republican State Convention the Committee on Resolutions reported, and the report was adopted as follows:

The Republicans of Wisconsin, by their representatives assembled in State Convention, declare their adhesion to the following propositions:

First—The Republic of the United States is a Nation, not a confederacy of sovereign States, and its Government clothed with permanent authority for the regulation of all subjects of National concern.

Second—The elections of members of Congress are National elections, and as such the whole country is interested in having them fairly and peacefully conducted, so that every voter may be afforded an opportunity to exercise his right of suffrage freely and without fear of personal violence, to vote once and only once at a given election, and to have his vote honestly counted and returned. It is the duty of the National Government to enforce this right. The Republican party is opposed to any military interference with elections, except when it is necessary to maintain the public peace and protect the constitutional rights of citizens. In no instance, under a Republican administration, have United States troops interfered with the exercise of the suffrage on the part of the people. The Democratic party, by the votes of the Representatives in Congress against the proposition to prohibit the presence in the vicinity of the polls not only of United States troops but of all men armed with deadly weapons, have clearly shown the bad purpose of its leaders to defeat the will of the people at the polls. It would permit an armed mob of its own partisans to surround the ballot-box, but would prohibit the employment of United States soldiers to protect peaceful citizens from intimidation and violence at the hands of the mob. Third—The refusal of a mere majority in Congress to make appropriations of money for the ordinary and legitimate expenses of the Government with the purpose of compelling the President, by such refusal, to approve measures which he regards as unwise and wrong, is revolutionary in principle, subversive of the Constitution and deserving the condemnation of all good citizens.

Fourth—The practice of attaching what is popularly termed "political riders" to appropriation bills, retarding legislation, should be prohibited.

Fifth—The thanks and grateful recognition of the people are due to Pres. Hayes and to the Republican members of Congress for their firm and successful resistance to the attempt made by the Democratic party to disarm the National Government on election days, and to repeal all laws for protecting the security of the ballot-box, and providing for the detection and punishment of fraudulent voting.

Sixth—The successful resumption of specie payments has vindicated the wisdom of the Republican policy on that subject, and affords a signal illustration of the lack of honesty of statesmanship which led the Democratic party to oppose resumption, and to declare that it was impossible. It has already borne precious fruits in enabling the Government to fund its debt at four per cent. interest, an economy of many millions per annum; in promoting a feeling of confidence and security that is already giving a powerful impetus to business, industry and enterprise. The interest of all classes of people are best promoted by a currency possessing or representing intrinsic value, such as we have at present and bearing a fixed valuation to the world's money of commerce. All attempts to modify existing laws in a way to introduce depreciation or fluctuation in the value of the money of the country should meet with a firm and determined resistance.

Seventh—That it is the duty of Congress to enact laws to carry out the provisions of the constitution with its amendments, and to secure to the people of the State the right guaranteed by it, and that laws when enacted are supreme, and must be obeyed and enforced, and the recent attempts of the Democratic Congress to repeal and strike from the statute books such laws as some of which were placed there by our fathers and have been enforced nearly a century, has no parallel in the history of the country.

Eighth—That our Governor and State officers are entitled to the thanks and approval of the people for their wise and faithful administration of the public trusts committed to them.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, July 23.—The Republican State Convention met this morning in the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Quay, Chairman of the State Committee. There was a full attendance. Louis W. Hall was chosen temporary Chairman, and he addressed the Convention. He arraigned the Democratic party for its course in Congress since coming into power, praised the minority and thanked Pres. Hayes for his attitude during the extra session.

A resolution was adopted ordering the reference of all resolutions, without debate, to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. Wolfe then asked to have read a resolution declaring that in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the Republican platform of '75-6 which demands "honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

The Chair declared Mr. Wolfe out of order, and refused to entertain his appeal. Mr. Wolfe insisted that he had the right to demand the reading of the resolution, and Sen. Cooper, of Delaware, and Representative Barrett, of Lackawanna, took the same view. There was considerable commotion, but on motion of Sen. Cooper, the resolution was received.

Mr. Mapes, of Venango, then offered a resolution which he insisted should be read, but was ruled out of order, and disorder was prevented by Mr. Quay moving that a Committee on Resolutions be made.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 22.—In the Republican Convention to-day Galusha A. Grow was made permanent Chairman.

Samuel Butler, of Chester, was nominated for State Treasurer.

Butler accepted the nomination in a brief speech. He referred to the course of the Southern Representatives in Congress, in view of which fact, he said the mission of the Republican party was not ended.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, First. That the Republican party is again forced to stand forward for the defense of human rights, and after a struggle lasting through a generation, finds itself confronted by the same foes of social purity, political freedom and national honor which it has so often overthrown in civil and armed conflict.

Second. That we appeal to the Union loving people of Pennsylvania to arrest by their votes the mad career of the Democratic party which insists upon placing the National Government under the dominion of the man who lately fought to destroy it, and who are now plotting to give triumph to the doctrine they failed to establish in the field—the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of National supremacy.

Third—We declare our implacable hostility to the repeal of the National laws which protect the purity of the ballot-box and secure fair elections. The election of Congressmen and Presidential Electors being clearly subject to National control, any attempt to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish fraud at the National elections. Honest suffrage and equal rights, the unity of the Nation, and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control, can be maintained only by the Republican party, which is alone committed to their defense.

Fourth—That the Democratic party having committed itself to the breaking up of the Government by refusing to appropriate moneys already collected from the people to sustain the Government unless the Executive shall sanction a measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption in National elections and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the Nation, deserves and invites the condemnation of every law abiding and honest citizen.

Fifth—That we are in favor of the payment of the National debt in coin according to the understanding between the Government and the lender of paper currency redeemable in coin. We congratulate the country upon returning National prosperity and upon the accomplishment, under a Republican National administration, of the successful resumption of specie payment. Our currency is restored to its par value; the National credit has been maintained and strengthened, and the burden of the National debt largely reduced. To complete what has been so well done, we demand that our present financial system remain undisturbed.

Sixth—That to the policy and practice of protection to home industries and home production inaugurated and sustained by the Republican party, we are indebted for the growth and development of our domestic and foreign commerce and for the prosperous condition and strength of our National finances, and that to the continuance of that policy must we look in the future for assured prosperity and peace throughout the country.

Seventh—That the firm stand of the President in indicating the prerogatives of co-ordinate departments of Government meets the hearty approval of the Republican party in Pennsylvania.

Eighth—We call on the veteran soldiers of the war for the Union to join us in resenting the unjust expulsion of their wounded comrades from office by a Democratic Congress, and the transfer of their places to Rebel soldiers, whose chief recommendation seems to be unrepented treason and unending hate of the Nation.

Ninth—That we earnestly sympathize with our Southern Republican brethren who are now passing under the harrow of political persecution. Would them be of good cheer. Fraud and force can not always triumph, even in a region where fraud and force find congenial homes. If a solid South now deprive them of their best rights, a solid North will not, in due time, to secure them what they prize—freedom which is their birthright and the inheritance of every American citizen.

Tenth—That the United States of America is a Nation not a league. Its constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Eleventh—That the tribunal established by constitution to determine whether laws are made in pursuance thereof, is the Supreme Court of the United States. All laws once enacted, unless repealed by the law-making power, or declared void by the said court, neither law maker, citizen nor State has a right to nullify.

Twelfth—That we pledge ourselves in favor of such legislation as will prevent the unlawful and unconstitutional discrimination of freights by the carrying companies of the country.

Thirteenth—That the success of the administration of the State under the management of the Republican party, the steady reduction of the State debt, and the enforced completion of the present Democratic Treasurer, that not one dollar of the public funds has been lost or misplaced during the 17 years of Republican custody of said funds, prove that official integrity and financial skill have been benefits conferred by our party on the tax-payers of the State and meet the approval of the people of Pennsylvania.

Fourteenth—That we heartily indorse the administration of Gov. Hoyt and the stalwart attitude of Sen. Cameron and the Republican members of the House of Representatives, in resisting the revolutionary ideas so persistently pressed by the Democrats in Congress.

A resolution commending the nominee of the Convention was then adopted, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Drunken Stuff.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of hops, buchu, mandrake, dandelion, etc., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most feeble woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had given him, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, throat and lung affections; also a positive cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive I will mail, free to all who desire, this recipe, in German or English, with directions for use. Address with stamp, naming this paper, M. C. ROSE, 154 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

—WE recommend the Young Ladies' Institute, at Granville Ohio, as a first-class school. Its President, Dr. Shepardson, was 16 years on the Board of Examiners and Inspectors of the Public Schools of Cincinnati, seven years its President, and the Principal of the Woodward High School. He has been in his present position 11 years, assisted by an able Faculty. Miss Brooks has taught with him 11 years, Miss Anderson 10, and they are both well known scholars and teachers.

The Painting department has been nine years under the direction of the talented artist, Mrs. Dr. Davis.

The Music is taught by Miss Mary E. Sperry-son, a graduate of this school, and a pupil of Dr. Tourje, of Boston.

Other teachers have been selected with great care. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

FORTY-THIRD National Camp-meeting, commencing August 13, 1879, at Urbana, O. For information, address L. W. Hitt, President.

A Handsome Specimen.

The following is one of the many cards that have attested the honesty of the distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery Co.:

224 Canal St., New York, June 28, 1879.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-tenth of single-number ticket No. 35,405, "Class F," in the extraordinary drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, on Tuesday, June 17, 1879, said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar at the office of M. A. Dauphin, 319 Broadway, New York City, and that the amount was promptly paid in full on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company in New Orleans.

ISIDORE LICHTENSTEIN.

The next drawing will take place August 12th, and the reader can gain any information on application to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same at 319 Broadway, New York City.

ANOTHER MRS. HULL TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Crosly, of Ellington, N. Y., Choked to Death by Tramps, and Her Husband Nearly Killed.

Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, July 24.—A horrible murder occurred last night in the town of Ellington, Chautauqua County, which bears much similarity to the celebrated Hull tragedy that has recently electrified New York. The victim is Mrs. Charles Crosly, the wife of a wealthy farmer living there, and Crosly came near accompanying her to that bourn from whence no traveler returns. Yesterday, about noon, Crosly drove to Connowango Station to settle with Eldred Bentley, who owed him some money. There was some misunderstanding between the men, and they had some angry words. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Crosly was paid by Bentley $16 and some cents. Taking this money, he drove home and put $8 in the pocket of his overalls, which he hung on the foot of his bed. There was $19 besides this in the pocket of his overalls. After he had done the evening work Crosly took the remaining $8 and went to Ellington, where he paid it to A. J. Dobbin, from whom he rented his farm. Returning home about 10 o'clock he was a little surprised on nearing the house not to see any light in the window, for his wife was accustomed to leave a lamp burning when he was expected home at night. As he reached the clump of trees just west of his house he was somewhat startled at hearing a shrill whistle, evidently in the midst of the trees. He entered the sitting room, and, as he walked through the door, said, "Where are you, Emily?" He had taken but two steps from the door when he received a crushing blow on the head, from which the blood spurted, almost blinding him. He turned and grasped his assailant, and then commenced a life and death struggle. They fought their way halfway across the room, when the door opening to the street was suddenly thrown open from the outside. Through this door his assailant rushed Crosly clinging to him. Crosly was dragged to the edge of the road, when he heard a pistol shot and felt that his left hand was wounded. With his right hand he clung to his opponent, and was further dragged under the trees almost to the next house. Here another heavy blow was dealt him, and he fell to the ground partially stunned, but able to cry out, "Murder!" and "Help!" His cries and the pistol shot aroused Charles and Sophronia Wheeler, and Sophronia went over to arouse Mrs. Crosly. Entering the bed-room of Crosly's house she was terrified to find Mrs. Crosly lying dead in her bed, the blood pouring from her mouth. Her little son, seven years old, was lying asleep in his trundle-bed, near the dead mother. The two families by this time were thoroughly aroused, and Charles Wheeler caught a horse and rode to Ellington for a doctor, arousing the neighbors as he went. Crosly was found to be suffering from a serious wound over the left temple an inch in length, and extending to the bone. The little finger of his left hand was also wounded by a pistol-ball, the bullet remaining in the finger. An examination of the wound on the head was made. She was found lying on her back, her head turned to the left, her right leg and hip uncovered. She had been dead probably three-quarters of an hour. Blood had flowed from her mouth, staining the pillow under the left side of her head, and there were spots of blood on the sheet. On the neck of the dead woman were the prints of the thumb and fingers of the murderer. She had evidently been strangled before she could utter a cry, and the bed clothing had been partially thrown from her in her convulsive struggles to escape from her brutal assailant. The shooting had been done with Crosly's own pistol. A search of the room showed that $27 had been taken from Crosly's overalls with some other plunder. The general belief was that the crime had been committed by tramps, and a large force of men are scouring the country in search of them. Two tramps named Christopher Falk and John Engel were arrested at Dayton yesterday on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder, but succeeded in proving their innocence, and were discharged.

The Wabash Enters into a Pooling Arrangement from St. Louis.

NEW YORK, July 23.—An agreement has been perfected for pooling the entire earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the Indianapolis & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways. The negotiations, which have been pending several weeks, were closed to-day by the execution of the contract. It is practically a consolidation of these competing lines from St. Louis to the Lakes.

The main feature of the contract is the mode of dividing the business. The actual gross earnings of the companies constitute each year the basis of division for the following year. The contract provides for an Executive Committee to be chosen, two by the Wabash and two by the other Companies. These four select a fifth member, who is also Commissioner of the pool, subject to the authority of the Committee. He is invested with power to fix rates at all competing points, to direct and apportion business, and to prevent violation of the agreement. Arbitration of disputed questions is provided for. The contract is for five years, but may be prolonged indefinitely, unless notice to terminate shall be given by the companies within 90 days of its expiration.

J. A. Deversaux, H. B. Hurlbut, A. L. Hopkins and Jay Gould will form the Executive Committee. The two former have named Robert Harris, of the Erie Railroad, as Commissioner.

The Personnel of the New Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following is the personnel of the lately appointed Lieutenants in the Army: George W. Crawford was four years at West Point; Vassa E. Stalbrand is a son of a Union officer of volunteers; Robert T. Ames is a son of Mrs. Ames, famous as a nurse during the War; Francis D. Rucker is a son of Gen. Rucker of the Army, and lost a brother in the service; Francis P. Fremont is a son of Gen. John C. Fremont; J. M. T. Partello is the best marksman in the United States; John S. Mason, Jr., is a son of Gen. Mason of the Army; William English is a son of a deceased army officer; William E. P. French is also a son of a deceased army officer; Alexander T. Dean is a son of an officer of the Navy; D. L. Slocum is distinguished for his gallantry as a volunteer in the Indian campaign in the Summer of 1877; E. O. C. Ord, Jr., is a son of Gen. Ord of the Army; J. Estey McCoy is a son of a deceased officer of the Army.

Baby Becomes Fashionable.

Forney's Progress, Paris Letter.

Paris just now is *a la mode de bebie*. In dress everything is baby—baby hats, baby *corsages*, etc. Of course it is an old fashion, for nothing is new. At the beginning of the present century we are told it was the very height of fashion for a Parisienne, even though she had entered the forties, to dress herself *a l'enfant*. It was said, "Her hair must be cut *a l'enfant*, her slippers the same;" but, as it is difficult to have a waist *a l'enfant*, the great art lies in the cestus, which is generally a white riband knotted negligently behind. A *femme de chambre* who is skilled in the art and mystery of tying this knot is invaluable. The first question which an *elegante* asks a *femme de chambre* who presents herself for hire is, "*Savez-vous habiller a l'enfant*"

Who Knows?

New York Sun.

Perhaps Winfield S. Hancock for President and John Kelly for Vice President may constitute the Democratic ticket. Who knows?

A COLLEGE professor once said that "he who *expects to rate* high in his class, must not *expectorate* on the floor." Much of the hawking and spitting was, no doubt, caused by catarrh, which the professor knew could be readily cured by the use of a few bottles

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Post Office address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

A Tilt with Burdock.

I humbly ask admittance, that I may have a word or two with "Burdock" in regard to Women's Suffrage. "Burdock," who, at a glance, is seen to be one of the lords of creation, seems very much alarmed at the idea of women being allowed the right to vote, though his arguments are somewhat conflicting, and it is hard to determine just what he does mean. As to his first proposition that nine-tenths of the women have no political views of their own, but "would vote as their fathers, husbands and brothers do," I know from personal observation that this is not the case. I know a lady, a quiet, gentle woman, a real home-body, who is a strong Republican while her husband is a life long Democrat. Of their ten children, all espouse the political faith of their mother, two of the sons being voters. And this woman comes of a real old Democratic family. Another, the wife of a Democrat prominent in the politics of our State, holds political views dissimilar to those of her husband; another lady is a Democrat, while her family are all Republicans. These are none of your strong minded, self-asserting women, but ladies in the truest sense of the word; but they are readers, and having become well acquainted with the political history of the country, have been able to intelligently form their own political views. And these are not isolated or imaginary cases, but will be found all over the land.

As to the second proposition of our friend Burdock, there is no need to dwell upon it, as women in all lands and ages have stood forth pre-eminently for their piety and virtue. Even as Mary was chosen to be the mother of our Lord.

It is true Mrs. Surratt was convicted and executed for her complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, but was it not because of her sex that the greater horror attached to her share of the awful crime. We find also in looking down the long vista of bygone ages, a Delilah, a Medicis, Catharine Parr, Lucretia Borgia, and others who were the embodiment of crime and fiendish cruelty, whose names are handed down from age to age on account of this horrible fame; but is it not because these foul blots upon the sex appear at such rare intervals that they stand out with such startling prominence among the thousands of bad men who from the throne and the hovel have been leaders in crime and wickedness.

In the next place "Burdock" touches quite plainly upon the clinging nature of women, which, in his estimation, is one of her greatest charms in the eyes of the men. Well, I for one do not seek such popularity; if the greatest charm of woman is found in her clinging to a besotted drunkard or being dragged from the cell of a brutal wretch. This clinging, vine-like nature is all well enough, when she can find a heart of oak to cling to. I would not see our sex robbed of a single loving or gentle trait, but it is about time that the men should be taught that the educated, refined women of the land will not be wooed and won by drinking, sporting men.

As I write I see before me one who married such a man—a convivial, good fellow, without anything to recommend him except his good looks and good family. And now, after a very short period of wedded life, she, the only child of fond parents, finds herself the victim of a drunken roue, who does not hesitate to beat her for variety. Nor would I have women go to her husband, and with kisses and caresses (as Burdock advises) like a little child, coax from him the share of his money that is her just due. As the helpmate of her husband she is entitled to a share of his means, and it is due to her self respect, that she is not obliged to cringe and fawn, or to descend to subterfuge to gain the money she needs. No true gentleman will so degrade his wife. Let a man give his wife a true insight into his business affairs and no danger of her exceeding the sum you are able to give her. That women are capable of attaining to as great literary excellency and fame as man, is a fact too well attested to demand any illustration, for "By their works ye shall know them." Now while I have taken these exceptions to Burdock's views I am not an advocate of Woman's Suffrage, and have no desire to enter the political arena, or to crowd and elbow my way to the polls with a lot of men, many of them so much intoxicated that they can not distinguish one ballot from another, or who are unable to read or write. No, I am not anxious to vote with these *intelligent law makers*. Yes, it is the "stupendous wickedness" of the men that precludes the idea of women of refinement wishing to take any part at the polls. It is the strong minded women who agitate the matter, not the masses of womankind. And I have no doubt that underlying the persistent fight waged against the measure by the men, is the fear that were women to hold the balance of power at the polls, many of the wicked unhallowed schemes of the ringsters and politicians, who are a curse and blot upon both the great political parties, would come to naught. Women have finer susceptibilities, and clearer perceptions of right and wrong than men, and they would soon gain more of an insight into these matters than would be good for the schemers.

While I admit that the majority of women find their true place in their homes, where their life work should be, there are thousands who have to go out from their home circle, some to gain a livelihood, and others because they do not wish to be drones in the hive. All the women in this land of ours are not required to stay at home and bake, and brew, and cook, and sew, and we are glad that all honorable avenues of employment are opening up to them. One of the objections urged is that when they enter into competition with men it has a tendency to bring down wages and salaries. This should not be the case, for women should demand and receive the same compensation that a man does for the same work.

If I am capable of teaching with as good an education, and as successfully as a man, or can write as good an article for the press, I am entitled to the same compensation. THISTLE.

To Cappie.

I take a deep interest in the notes from teachers, Cappie in particular. Poor girl, how I sympathize with her. I, too, used to teach country schools, and longed for a farm. How irksome were those long, gloomy days, that I was cooped up in some small, dingy school room, with a score or two of children, who had been sent there more from a desire to be kept out of mischief at home than that they would learn. I would look out upon the bright green fields of waving grain, and felt I had a new lease of life when school was dismissed, and I could ramble through these fields. I resolved to be a farmer, a good, honest old farmer, such as we read about. I thought all about the rough hands I would have, how sunburnt I would be, the rough clothing I would wear. True, I would not be able to make much of a speech, or write a readable letter; but what of that? Would not I be considered a man of sound judgment? Would not my advice be sought after? What sane man would be willing to submit a case in court unless he could have a jury of just such men? And just think of all the "goodies" that compose a farmer's bill of fare! Would not all these more than balance all the trifling annoyances incident to a farmer's life? Of all this I had no doubt; and the result is I am a farmer now, and have learned a great many things and realized some of my fancies. My face, hands and neck are the color of a smoked ham; I have no one to mend or brush my clothing, and so far have succeeded in becoming uncouth. I never was requested to have one of my speeches published, and this scrawl shows my ability as a letter writer. For some time I looked daily for the Sheriff to come and request my presence on a jury, but my qualification as a jurist does not seem to be recognized as yet. Like most farmers, I would rather see anybody else come than the Sheriff. They have a way of sometimes calling a farmer out. I have the usual success in getting old, and if the crops do not turn out well, I do not know how long I may be able to keep up my reputation for honesty, as my funds are running low. Still I love a farmers life, and the only thing that troubles me is how to manage my farm to the best advantage. I thought perhaps Cappie had been reading up on farming, and is well posted or has some theories of her her own on the subject that would help a fellow, if so I hope she will not be afraid to speak out, and as she asks for advice I will give it, it is cheap. By all means get the farm, I do not see why you cannot succeed. Men succeed as cooks, why should not ladies succeed at farming?

SUSAN B. ANTHONY farms, why not Cappie? FRANK ARNOLD.

Vincennes, Ind.

A Generous Offer.

I can not but think how many Mrs. Newton's there are in the East, and how few there are here in the West where women of true worth are needed. Here men and women have to be their own servants and many times they have to get along in a room 14 by 16 feet square, which has to answer for kitchen, dining room, parlor and bed room, and yet I have seen just as refined ladies! Yes I repeat *ladies* who live in just such houses, and sometimes those houses are dugouts or sod-houses. Let me say that the discription of a sod house which I saw in the BLADE sometime ago, was not a good and true one as far as I have seen them, and I live in the country of sod houses. If the Household wishes I will some future time give a true discription of both sod house and dugout, but do not take it from this, that we have nothing else here for we have some fine houses, but then it is not fine houses or fine clothes, or money that make ladies but good, even temper under trying circumstances is one of the great elements that go to make up the character of either lady or gentleman. We in the far West are trying to make homes for ourselves and children, and in doing so we must take things as they come and make the best of it.

Now what I really want to say to the ladies of the East, is this: If there are any more of you there than can find occupation there is plenty of room for you out here; we need school teachers and women help in houses, not servants but equals. And then there is a preponderance of unmarried men, good substantial men that would make good husbands, who have come here and taken Government land and have made a start and really need wives. They do not need toys but real substantial women, that are not afraid to stand some hardships for the prospect of getting a home.

There is a certain amount of romance and freedom attached to our Prairies, that is at once attractive and fascinating. I verily believe that if the surplus men of the West and some of the ladies of the East could be brought together, there might be two classes greatly benefited—the one by getting good homes, the other by getting housekeepers. Those men that I am now describing are the very ones that help raise and send the millions of bushels of wheat that yearly go to the East, as this is the center of the great wheat growing State of Kansas, and one of the healthiest countries I ever saw. If there are any women who read this that would like to try either for a situation as school teacher, house-help, or as a wife, and will write to me as below, I will do what I can for them, or will answer any inquiry to the best of my knowledge; and this I will do confidentially and in good faith.

SIMEON CANFIELD.

Empire, McPherson Co., Kansas.

Corresponding with Strangers.

"If a body kiss a body need a body cry"

It seems that there is one gentleman (?) in the world, who, if he did not "cry" when the lady kissed him, stood ready to despise her for doing just what he tempted her to do. It was *right* for him to *ask*, but *wrong* for her to *give*, I suppose, saying that "if she kissed him she would others." Might she not say the same of you; if you asked her would you not others. Believe me, girls, that class of young men *do* kiss and *are* kissed by those you would not touch with your garments. I heard a man say, not long ago, as an excuse for some misdemeanor, that if the girls were better the men would be so. That's it; do a mean thing, then dodge behind some woman and whine out, "I didn't *want* to, but she *made* me." And yet they claim the women are inferior creatures and not fit to lead.

There is another thing that good, pure-minded girls allow themselves to be led into doing; that is corresponding with strangers. Young girls who have been brought up to be rather exclusive will do it. Being so brought up, it is impossible for them to believe there is any danger in it. But it hardly ever amounts to anything but humiliation to the young lady in some way.

Tell "Cappie" to buy a farm by all means, and not get married until she wants to, is the advice of

WE, Us & Co.

The District School.

In your issue of May 29th, Will Craig comes to the front to help the district school. Will you allow me to add a few words on the same subject? Many persons seem to have the idea that because a boy is to be a farmer he requires very little education. A great chemist (I think it was Baron Berzelius) said that agriculture required more intelligence than any other profession, and obtained less than any. I think the teachers in district schools should keep one fact far more prominently before them than they generally do, that is, that the education required at school is that which will be most eminently useful in after life. Most of the scholars in the district schools of Northern Iowa are A 1 at the spelling bee, but if they have to write a letter they misspell half the words. This arises from their not being taught writing from dictation. Writing constantly educates the hand in correct spelling and construction and although it may be well enough to keep at the top of a spelling class it is far more important to write correctly. Another part of the spelling lesson that should be taught is the meaning of the words. Scholars should also be taught mental arithmetic; when in after life the farmer sells a load of wheat or hogs, he should be able to say as quickly as lightning what his load amounts to. But no, he is taught arithmetic in such a manner that it after life he buys a "Ready Reckoner "to do the work his brain should do. I would be glad to learn from some of your correspondents who are teachers, what good Physiology is, as generally taught in the District School. Most of the scholars are able to rattle off the technical names of all the bones in the human body, but if you ask them the constituent parts and properties of the water they drink, the air they breath or the land the cultivate, they are unable to answer. Some of them know the history of their own country fairly well but of that of other nations they know nothing. The struggle for liberty of the European nations the rise and fall of mighty empires they have not even heard of. Is this as it should be? Like Rosa Darth I ask for information. GROWN UP BABY.

That Statuary.

Did you look up your facts before you began to argue? Were you "quite sure of understanding the subject," Woodmoss? The Sandwich Island style may be cool in Summer, but the best authorities say that virtue was not considered—good manners, before the people were converted, and they are none too good in that respect now.

In the fable of Godiva, a sufficient reason is given for the exposure. I have never seen one good reason for the exhibition of nude statuary in public places.

Some exposure is, unfortunately, necessary, in the instruction of surgeons, a matter which will be much changed for the better when women study medicine, as they ought, but the artist could urge no plea of necessity for compelling a woman to earn her bread by sitting for his indecent picture. You will find a parallel case in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

In this State we have severe laws to forbid boys swimming in public places, but a picture, made as life-like as possible, of boys preparing to swim, hangs in the Academy of Design, in New York. What is the difference?

Men and women are forbidden under heavy penalties, to expose themselves in public without sufficient clothing, but statues with none at all are miscalled art. "By all means teach our children to have a high ideal," and as a means to that end, show them often pictures that it is a sin to look at! I wish you success. Doctors are not always immaculate. Did I hear you say that painters and sculptors are always men of exquisite purity?

What historian is your authority for the Greek law of festivals referred to? If you will get a few good translations of Greek and Latin literature, beginning with older writers and ending with Aristophanes and Juvenal, Anacreon and Persius, you will hardly accuse the ancients of becoming more virtuous as the taste for undraped statuary and painting grew stronger. Whatever virtues the people may have had, they hardly pretended to be virtuous. At present French art is often indecent. Are the French people exceptionally virtuous? Can you give us any evidence to prove that indecent art has ever had a good effect on the morals of the people? ASPASIA.

Wants No Kissing at the Gate.

What you say in regard to vowing you would not "go with" any gentleman who blasphemed, drank intoxicating liquors, or used tobacco in any way, suits us all admirably well, Malula; but how you can take that stand, and at the same time be undecided in regard to what you ask about in the latter part of your article, is just a little beyond my comprehension. I am one of those unmarried sort of fellows yet, and abhor those evils named by you with an extravagant amount of detestation, I assure you. But from my standpoint, I consider it very "bold and unlady-like to kiss a gentleman good night," unless it be the "gentleman" you expect to marry. That is something a gentleman has under ordinary circumstances, but little right to expect. But if he does expect it, and a lady grants it one time, she may reasonably look for the request to be repeated at any opportunity until she will regard it as a matter too trivial to be objected to. A woman cannot afford to surrender that peculiar reservation which properly belongs to her sex, in that way. In order to be appreciated by the better class of society, she must do nothing which will detract from herself a single ray of that splendor in which nature has seen fit to shine upon her pathway.

I regret that you B. *Lonesome*, sometimes. I B. *Lonemuch* very often, but recipes are as plentiful as grains of sand on the sea shore. I don't think I am troubled with that disturbing element called jealousy, but I don't want to fasten to one of those ladies, who has ever kissed a common escort "good night," if I know it. Still there are plenty of gentlemen who don't care, and just as clever gentlemen as I am too, but I happen not to be one of the "don't care" sort. My ideal is, intelligent, clean and pretty.

BELMONT.

About Fancy-Work.

It seems as though our fancy articles are getting scarce. I, for one, always look for something in that line as well as directions for something good to eat. Now, I wish to say something that will encourage all members of the Household, especially the lady members who, like myself, have very few leisure hours and not over-full purses, but who nevertheless are full of desire to make home truly home-like and attractive at a small expense. There are a good many devices to be made in odd minutes out of almost nothing, which add wonderfully to the appearance of a home and give it an aspect of feminine skill pleasant to see. Moreover, such work is in itself so fascinating that one feels fully repaid by the pleasure received in the work, if nothing else. Cardboard of different colors can be made into many different things, such as air-castles, fancy-work baskets, book-marks of different kinds, etc., and worked with zephyr. A good way for working these articles is to select some pattern from magazines and work in cross-stitch, which is very easily done, only requiring some patience. One lady over a year ago offered directions for making a cross in imitation of moss, out of beeswax. She gave no directions for ornamenting, but I made a cross and twined about it a wreath of zephyr flowers. The effect is charming. Lamp shades are very nice made of cardboard and worked with bright-colored zephyr. Perhaps some day I will give my way for making rugs and something else. Let us hear from all who have new patterns.

TYE. CAMPBELL.

Moorefield, Ohio.

Stock Raising.

I was much interested in "Cappie's" article in the Household of the 5th inst., and since she asks for advice I trust she will excuse a man's liberty taken in replying.

Modesty forbids that I should do as she says they all do by advising her to get married, yet I can't help but think what a grand wife she would make for a worthy man. Like her I have been a teacher, and was always sorry when school hours came and glad when they ended, so I can sympathise with her as only a teacher can.

There is no reason at all why she might not do well at farming, especially in Kansas where nature has done and is doing for the tillers of the soil so much more than with us in the East. I was raised a farmer and think there is no calling like unto it.

Grain farming takes a great deal more work and is more uncertain in results than stock raising. A given sum of money invested in sheep or cattle, with reasonable care, cannot help but pay well where pasture costs absolutely nothing and hay for winter feeding can be had for only the making of it.

She could have her stock herded along with others at a low cost by men who follow that business, and get her Winter supply of hay put in stack at a merely nominal expense. She could live in town if she preferred, and drive out at her pleasure and take a look at her stock to see how they are getting along.

I have given an outline of what I am preparing to engage in myself somewhere in Kansas, but have not quite decided upon the location as yet.

But "Cappie" may not like my advice, so I will not inflict anything further at present than to recommend her to take the *Kansas Farmer* in addition to the BLADE. PENNSYLVANIA.

Pretty Ornaments.

A very pretty wall basket, useful as well as ornamental, is made of pasteboard, any shape desired, covered with bright green paper, bought at any book store—then arrange ferns or pretty leaves to suit the fancy, and spatter with black ink—bind the edges with gilt paper. They are not very easily soiled, so that they can be hung conveniently by with the latest paper. Corner brackets can be made to match with the same material—the cardboard all in one piece or separate points, as one wishes. Any one wishing patterns—will send, on receipt of stamp, with more directions if needed.

A pretty ornament for the toilet table is made by taking any sized glass bottles, cover with any color silk or worsted, making a shir to fit around the neck of the bottle, paste on two or three bright transferable flowers or pictures; cover the stopper to match. They are easily made and pretty enough to suit anyone.

Dainty toilet sets to match are made of white tarletan, the size you wish, for the back of the wash stand—lay on ferns and spatter with black ink, line with cambric the color the bottles are covered with, put a fold of the white tarletan around the edge; make mats to match. MAB.

Ida, Mich.

Neatness of Homes.

One can almost detect a neat and tidy home in passing along. See the snow white curtains peeping through the window, the door step or porch as free from dirt and dust as broom and water can make it, a neat little yard around the house and not a particle of litter on it. How cozy and comfortable it looks, one is almost tempted to stop. How much we should appreciate a home like this, but some do not appear to realize what real pleasure there is in it. Almost every one can have such homes with a little judicious labor. How pleasant it is to sit down of an evening after the dull and irksome task of getting lessons and the busy toils of the day are over in a neat and tidy room. It is not always the largest house or the wealthiest that is the neatest and happiest. Poor people can live happily and cleanly if they have but one small room. God has provided us plentifully with pure, sparkling water, and we can all use freely.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness," that is a matter that we should bear in mind.

How pleasant 'tis to dwell
Where cleanliness abides
A cheerful heart and kind sweet voice
A blessed home of stillness.

JENNIE.

East Lynn, Ill.

Fancy Articles.

I will try and tell "Vic." how to make pretty bureau cover, also a tidy and scrap bag. First, get a long, straight crochet hook and some No. 10 knitting cotton. For the cover knit seven strips, two for each drawer and three for the top of the bureau. Knit three strips as long as the top of the bureau is wide, Afghan stitch, and then narrow off to a point by making one stitch less at each end each time across. Then work a vine and flower lengthwise through each strip, with shaded red Germantown yarn, crochet a close border around each, (common crochet stitch,) crochet all three together to where they begin to narrow, and finish each point with a tassel. Make the same way for the drawers, only not as long. For the tidy knit three strips, narrow off at each end, (the middle strip longest if preferred,) finish with a tassel at each point, and tie with cord and at the back of the chair. For scrap-bag knit five strips, narrow at one end; work vine and border same as for cover and tidy; crochet all five together to ends of points; put a wire around the top, hang with cord and tassels, and finish with tassel at the bottom.

MRS. ADDIE SUTTON.

Independence, Kan.

A Close Question.

Friend Burdock; taxation without representation. Is it just? Who is to represent the widow left with a family of little children in a school district tenanted by a body of illiterate non-tax payers, who vote a tax to build a new school house, though the old one, before the husbands death, was thought to be all-sufficient.

The widow, and about the only tax-payer who expected to be benefited by this school fund, attended the school meeting, hoping to have some influence in locating the new house where it would be of some benefit to her family. Matters were progressing favorably to her, when the moving spirit adjourned to a place where *it* would not, and now follow and the house was located where her children could not go, some two miles away. I suppose this is not an isolated case. No, a woman must not vote, but woe to her who neglects to pay her taxes. I suppose there are many women who have neither father, husband, brother or son to represent them. Some wants must be felt to be understood.

JUSTICE.

Shall She Sing?

My one passion, or talent, is for music, and I have been told that my voice would be my fortune, if I could get cultivation, but in this backwoods that is impossible. I have not the means to go elsewhere, and it will not be long before I will have to support myself, and others also. Of course, I could work by the week, but I have three little sisters who will soon be dependent on me for support.

I cannot teach school either, because I am not competent. Do you think it would be well to attempt to try and support myself by singing? That is, if I can; sometimes I have doubts of it. Some one please advise, if it will not be too much trouble. MARION.

Exchanges Wanted.

Any one having specimens to dispose of or wishing to correspond, address me through the Household.—REINE.

The address of A. and A., is Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich., Box 97, instead of Clinton, N. Y., as it was printed in the last issue.

I will exchange books for house plants, bulbs or roots. Send me vines, ferns or bulbs. Each of my books is worth $1.—FRED F., box 895, Findlay, O.

Gleaner:—I have mosses and patterns for which I will exchange for worsted work.—Mrs G. C. SCOFIELD, Council Hill, Jo. Davis Co., Ill.

I have a number of amateur fonts of new card and job type to exchange for cactus, hibiscus, calla, tuberose, flower seed, etc., etc.—Box 432, Piqua, O.

I have "The Life and Explorations of Dr. Livingstone," to exchange for some good book, would like to get "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Miss L. DOVE, Sugar Creek, Hancock County, Ind.

I have a set of Buells' Eureka Telegraph Instruments, key and sounder, as good as new, cost $10, which I would like to exchange for a good telescope, or anything that would be useful in a telegraph office. If you have anything of the kind, address S., P. O. box 88, Bristol, O.

For Exchange—One copy (new) of Hitchcock's complete analysis of the Holy Bible, will exchange for "Fowler's Sexual Science" (Library style). Send postal for terms. I will exchange Leadville Schottische, (just issued) for other music.—IDELLA, lock box 154, Palmer, Ills.

I have patterns of a cat and kittens, two sizes (not stuffed), and of a bird pincushion, either of which I will send in exchange for worsted pieces; or I will send both to any one who will send me some pretty sea shells or a bundle of spruce twigs.—CONTENT C. WADY, Petra, Ills.

If Mrs. Minnie Ellis received the patterns, please acknowledge. If you do not know how to trace the pattern in tissue paper, I will tell you. I would be very glad of the roots you spoke of. If you send but one would prefer the crimson.—MRS. M. F. REED, Minneapolis, Ottawa County, Kans.

Could some one send me some little patterns for children's dresses, aprons etc. I have some beautiful moss, books, seeds and other things to exchange; please let me know what you want. I am very anxious to get some flower seeds of almost any kind.—Mrs. SCOFIELD, Council Hill, Jo. Davis Co., Ill.

I would like to exchange "The Old Stone House," for "The Rose in Bloom." My book is as good as new. I would like the other to be as good.

Can any of the BLADE readers supply me with the words of a song called "The Battle of Stone River?"—MRS. J. N. RILEY, Brosley, Mo.

I have a number of Indian arrow heads, spear points, tomahawks, and other relics, which I will exchange for things of equal value except patterns, flower seeds and quilt pieces, for which same I have no use at present. Mineral specimens, shells or books preferred. I have a few books I would exchange for others.—L. VIAE, Kossuth, Ioa.

I wish to exchange geological specimens peculiar to this part of the State for other geological specimens, such as geodes, agates, minerals, etc, Indian relics and petrifactions. I want none but good specimens. Persons wishing to exchange, please write and let me know what they have. W. B. ROSAMOND, Millnersville, Guernsey Co., Ohio.

It was rather more surprising than laughable, after waiting nearly two months to see my letter come out in the BLADE of June 26, over Miss L. LANE's signature. The three last lines of the letter referring to flower roots and catalpa seed, also belong to her or some one else. The rest of the letter is all right and the name and address should have read—MATTIE, Box 893. Davenport, Iowa.

P. S. Those wishing ferns send now, as they are lovely.—M.

I wish to exchange three of "Ouida's" novels for any of Geo. MacDonald's, Geo. Elliott's, Walter Scott's, or Dickens' work, except "Old Curiosity Shop," which I have. I have also two of Thalheimer's histories to exchange for Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," or other poems or standard fiction. The histories are nearly as good as new; cost $5 for both. Send postal.—Mrs. L. S. ROUNSEVELL, Rixer Falls, Wis.

I would like quilt pieces, either calico or worsted, for which I have to exchange mixed honeysuckle seed, five colors, and carnation seeds all colors. I would like a sweet brier root and trailing arbutus. I have several kinds of seeds to exchange. Some one wants to know what is good for catarrh. I have used with success what is called catarrh-root. I grate it and snuff it.

If anybody has Leisure Hours with the story "Holden with Cords," will they please let me know upon what terms I can have them?—Mrs. L. C. FOSTER, Holidays, Ia.

I have eight boxes of paints, four brushes, and four glasses, with written directions for transferring photographs to glass. I would like to exchange for a piece of jewelry or zephyr wreath. The outfit cost me $6. I will make up hair combings according to directions, either in switch curls or puffs, for jewelry or flowers. I will also send directions for cleansing hair or coloring, or directions for making three different kinds of hair guards for hair combings or delaine quilt pieces.—ELLEN MCFEETERS, Farmer's City, Ill.

I have the pattern of a paper and letter holder, combined, that is useful and ornamental; also, a cornucopia. I wish some moss and shells from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Will some one (living on the coast of each) please send me their address and price (if they do not wish the patterns) on a postal card or through the BLADE? Will the "Texas Girl" please send me some moss on the above terms? Has any person got "Arthur's Six Nights with the Washingtonians" to sell? If so, please send value and address to F. R. H., Pilot Grove, Ioa.

I have "Life in Utah." It is calf binding. We paid $3.50. I would like to exchange it for a pair of Italian bees. Would rather have a nucleus hive, or colony, and pay the difference in money, if any one would like to exchange. If any one of the numerous Household have Italian bees for sale, please give me your address. I have some pretty braiding patterns for stamping pillow cases or shams—three different patterns. Would wish in return, papers or a book on bee-keeping. If any one wants the patterns and have not the above named, let me know what you wish to exchange.—M. J. LASHMET, Eunice, Kan.

Will some one send me Smith's Elite Dressmaker and Milliner for this year? In exchange I will make braids for hair jewelry, enough for pin and ear-rings, or vest chain for a gentleman, or I will give a beautiful pin cushion in raised worsted embroidery.

Will Mr. Rennie, or some other flower grower please tell me what to do for my white peonia? The little black ants are sucking it to death. It is in a light nice soil. My thanks are due Miss Annie V. Olinger, for patterns, and Mrs. O. H. Stafford for bulbs.—A. TEMPLETON, Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Ky.

Shot the Wrong Man.

Chicago Times.

PULASKI, Tenn., July 21.—At this place to-day W. H. Scruggs shot two loads of buckshot into the body of Foster Patterson, almost instantly killing him. Last February Ben Patterson, brother of the deceased, was to be married to Miss Alice Scruggs, daughter of W. H. Scruggs, and the supper and other necessary arrangements had been made for the marriage, but at the appointed time Ben Patterson failed to put in an appearance. Since that time Ben Patterson has been absent from Sumner County. It was reported a few days ago that he would return home on yesterday. Early this morning Scruggs was seen in an out house leading from Patterson's to Elkton, armed with a double barrelled shot-gun. Soon after Foster Patterson, in company with his sisters, passed the house where Scruggs was stationed. They were traveling in a carriage to Elkmont Springs, Scruggs followed to Elkton, where Patterson had stopped to repair his carriage. His sisters left the carriage. Scruggs being of the opinion that it was Ben Patterson, without saying a word immediately commenced shooting. After the shot-gun was emptied, and while Patterson was lying on the ground, Scruggs attempted to shoot him with a pistol, but the cap failed to explode. The only words Patterson uttered were: "You are mistaken. I am not Ben. Patterson." Scruggs had determined to kill Ben. Patterson, and was evidently mistaken in taking the life of a brother of the one whom he conceived had done him and his family a great injury. Both families are highly respected, and this unfortunate affair is most thoroughly and deeply regretted.

How He Opened It.

Danbury News.

A laundry man went into a hardware store the other day with a bag. He said that it contained clothing that was to be washed, but the party leaving it had forgotten to leave the key. He wanted a key for it. A box holding several quarts of keys were given him, and he sat down and tried them. He tried them all. It was a very warm day, and he grew considerably interested as the time advanced. Not one of the keys would fit, although all were fairly tried. There was another box of the same articles, and he was given them. Some would almost do it, coming so near it as to give the impression that the right one had finally been found; but they would miserably flatten out at the climax. When the last one had been used he rose wearidly to his feet, and prepared to search another store. The dealer took hold of the bag, glanced at the lock, moved a slide and the bag opened, as it was not locked. When the laundry man saw what had happened, he said out loud, "Every heart knows its own bitterness," and pulling his hat down over his eyes, he sailed from the store.

The Consumption of Beer in the United States.

Washington special to Inter-Ocean.

Reports received here by the Internal Revenue Bureau indicate that the consumption of beer is largely on the increase. The consumption of whisky measurably keeps peace with the growth of population but beer-drinking increases much faster than population. This is thought to be a good sign, for whatever may be said against beer, all agree that it is far less destructive than whisky. The consumption of beer in the United States is now nearly 1,000,000 barrels per month, as shown by figures in the Revenue Bureau, or about 11,000,000 barrels annually, or about eight gallons to every man, woman, and child in the United States.

I am glad to see that hoop-skirts are coming in fashion again. They should, however, be large enough to conceal a man's boots.—*Jeff Davis.*

Our Young Folks.

WHEN BABY COMES.

What a hush is in the house!
Charley, lonesome little mouse,
Round his nursery must roam,
Tearful alien in his home,
Now Baby's come.

"Charley's nose is out of joint,"
Sad his "aunties" say, and point
To the doleful little man,
Headman of the growing clan,
Now Baby's come.

All the world has gone away
To Charley's heart. None heed his cry,
Patient law until to-day.
Charley calls. But none obey,
For Baby's come,

"Go!" he cries. "Take her away!
I don't like her. She can't play."
Quivering grief and tearful joy—
"Charley! he is mamma's boy,
Take her away."

Wondrous fair, the pillowing lace
Frames the lovely mother's face;
Ah, her heart can hold the two,
Eyes of brown and eyes of blue,
When Baby comes.

Baby brings all love along,
Ever growing, ever strong;
Soundless wells of tenderness,
Never ebb nor grow the less
When Baby comes.

What a hint of faint perfume,
What a hush is in the room;
All the loud world put to rout,
All its vanity shut out,
When Baby comes.

'Tis a temple; on its shrine,
Trembles everything divine
Unto me. His heaven lies
In the spheres of her soft eyes,
When Baby comes.

Far the wild world's fret and snare,
Endless business, weary care;
Once again romance is sweet,
Life is crying and love complete,
When Baby comes.

All the earth is made anew—
Far the false and fair the true,
Where a little life begins,
Free of sorrow, free of sins,
When Baby comes.
—*Mary Clemmer in the Independent.*

Nan, the Newsboy.

Nan, the Newsboy, is among the latest of the odd characters which spring into fame from time to time out of the varied life of the great City of New York. A year ago he formed a little band, consisting of himself and two others, to patrol the East River docks at night and rescue persons from drowning.

Some charitable persons heard of the boys, gave them a floating station to live in, boats, neat blue uniforms, and a small weekly salary to devote their whole time to the work.

Nan's real name is William J. O'Neil. He is a thorough street Arab in his manners, and uses the dialect common among ragged newsboys and boot-blacks.

The regulations by which the association should be governed, according to his idea, are few and simple. As jotted down with other matters in his rough log-book, they are:

1. Members shall do whatever the President orders them.

2. No one shall be a member who drinks or gets drunk.

3. Any members not down in Dover Dock, and miss one night, except in sickness, shall be fined 50 cents, by order of the President.

4. No cursing allowed.

Spelling is not Nan's strong point, and I have taken the liberty to arrange this according to the usual custom. Nor does he keep records in a scientific manner. Case four, in his list of rescued, sets down only "A Jew boy." Case five is "A red-headed boy who fell in the water, but could not find his name."

The first meeting of the association took place one pleasant day in June, 1878.

"We was a sitting on Dover dock," Nan says, "tellin' stories. We got talkin' about how a body was took out most every day, and some said 200 was took out in a year. We'd heered about life-savin' on the Jersey coast, too. So I say: 'Say we make a 'sociation of it, boys, for to go along the docks pickin' 'em up regular.' 'All right!' they says, and they nomernates me president. We thought we might as well be doin' that as loafin' on corners."

Might as well be brave and humane fellows, that is, as idle and dangerous loungers! Yes, indeed they might, and this modest way of putting it is infinitely to Nan's credit.

The three have nothing very distinctive in their appearance, excepting their plain uniform. Nan has a rosy complexion and a serious manner. He has sold papers almost even since he can remember. Edward Nelly is plainer and slighter and has quite a decided air of dignity. Gilbert Long is sun browned, and has a merry twinkle in his eye. He looks as if likely to be the most recklessly persistent of the lot in any dangerous straits. The three boys all were born in Cherry street. Long has been a tin-smith's apprentice, and Nelly a leather-cutter.

They have with them also five unpaid volunteers who serve at night. The force is divided into three patrols.

Cherry street and the vicinity abound in tenements, sailor boarding houses and in saloons. The upper part of South street is a kind of breathing-place for this squalid quarter. It is much favored by idle urchins especially, who find a hundred ways to amuse themselves among the boxes and bales. A breeze blows from the water across the edge of the dusty, coffee-colored piers, and gives a breath of fresh air.

The fish-dock and the old "dirt" dock in Peck Slip on Summer evenings are white with the figures of bathers. Often, too, even when the law was more stringent against it than now, they found means to swim in the day-time. They wrestle and tumble over one another, remain in the water for hours, swim across the swift stream to Brooklyn and back, and dive to the muddy bottom for coins thrown to them by spectators.

This was the training-school of our life savers. Accidents were very frequent here, and the boys made many rescues without thinking much of them.

Their house is a little box of a place, painted bright blue, moored under the shade of the great Brooklyn bridge, and close to both the Fulton and Roosevelt street ferries. The front door of the establishment, as it might be called, is through a hole in a dilapidated fence; then down a ladder, and perhaps across a canal-boat or two to where it lies wedged in the crowded basin. They have a row-boat, and a life-saving raft of the catamaran pattern.

Inside, the station has three bunks, some lockers to hold miscellaneous articles, a small stove in a corner, and a small case of books contributed by the Seaman's Friend Society. These are largely accounts of courage and ingenuity in danger likely to be appreciated by boys in their circumstances. When they unbend after duty is over, Nan plays the banjo and what he calls the "cordeen," and there is quite a social time.

Nan had saved six persons, Long six, and Kelly four, before the association was formed, and Nan had received a silver medal from the United States Life Saving Association.

His most gallant case was the rescue of three young men overturned from a row-boat by collision with the Harlem steamer off Eleventh street. He was selling his papers on the dock at the time. When his notice was attracted to the accident, he at once threw the papers down and plunged in. He was taken out himself in a drowning condition.

"When you drowns," he says, speaking feelingly from experience, "you a thing you ever did but it comes up in your head. Then, may be, after that, you hear a kin' o' noise like music in your ears."

Long's best case was the saving of a son of Police Sergeant Webb's in Dover dock, and Kelly's of a boy at Bay Ridge, who drew him down twice in the effort.—*From St. Nicholas for August.*

How the Murrays Were Helped.

"Father," said dear Jennie Murray, as she sat up in bed to eat the bun her father had brought her, "I can't bear to eat this, for I know that you and mother are just as hungry as I, and what are you going to buy bread with?"

"I dun'no lassie, for it was the last penny I had in the world that I got your bun with, so we maun as well give up and die."

"Whist! mon," said Jennie's mother, as she came up and laid one hand on his shoulder; "why trouble the lassie when she is so miserable, and why give up any sooner than Job did when the Lord was chastening him? Surely he is as near us now as he was in the auld country Where is your faith, Aleck?"

"Sure enough, wife, you are right; we will trust him still, 'for the just shall live by faith.'"

Jennie's sad face lighted up with a faint smile of satisfaction at this happy termination of the conversation. She was pale and thin, for she had been sick two or three years, and confined to her bed most of the time; but, like her parents, she had a faith that never failed her, and if she could never be well enough to run about as she had done among the banks and braes of her own country, she could look forward to the green pastures of heaven, and to the new strength that would be given her to walk therein. Her mother went back to her work, and her father sat there wondering what he could do next to obtain work. He was a cobbler, but work had become so scarce that he could hardly manage to pay the rent, and get a little bread for his family.

In the midst of his reflections there came a loud knock at the door, which he opened quickly in hopes of a customer, and in walked a stout looking man with two pairs of boots in his hand.

"Mend boots yet?" he inquired.

"Yes," answered Mr. Murray, "and I am glad to get them to mend, for the times are getting pretty bad."

"Well, here are two pairs. Mend 'em best you can; 'twill suit me. Give you two dollars, one down," and he laid a bright, shining dollar on Mr. Murray's bench, "and one when finished."

"Oh that is too much," said Mr. Murray, "I don't ask more na 25 cents a pair for such patching as those 'ill take."

"If you don't like my terms," said the stout man, "I'll take 'em where they do. Call for 'em to-morrow. Good day," and he disappeared as suddenly as he came. The next day he called for his boots and brought two pairs of children's shoes, fixing the price at one dollar as he laid them down. Day after day he appeared, always with two pairs of boots or shoes, and always arranging the terms himself.

Every pair of boots or shoes that went from his hands was thoroughly repaired; and it seemed as if his fame must have spread very suddenly, for so many boots and shoes were brought to him that he was kept busy from morning till night.

The Farm.

In this Department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc. Contributions should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany each letter.

Soiling Farm Stock.

The practice of raising green fodder of various kinds and feeding it to cattle in their stalls or to tethered stock is becoming a common one in localities where land is high-priced, also in dairy farms that depend on prize butter for an income.

The advantages of soiling under most circumstances are many. Dairymen very generally agree that soil feeding secures a larger quantity of milk with the same amount of food than where the animals are driven to and from pasture, and spend more or less energy in wandering about as they graze. When the fodder is cut and carried to them their stomachs are soon filled, and they are at liberty to rest in the shade as they quietly ruminate.

Other considerations in favor of soiling cattle are the saving of land, an insurance of a full supply of nutritious food during seasons when droughts ruin pastures, and an increase of the quantity and quality of manure.

The objection most often urged against soiling is the increased expense incurred in cutting and carting the fodder. The danger of affording too little exercise to the cattle is still another objection.

In regard to the crops best calculated for soil feeding there is naturally some diversity of opinion. Green rye and oats early in the season, followed by orchard grass and clover to continue the supply until corn is ready, with roots of various kinds interspersed, is a popular rotation. A. W. Cheever, Sheldonville, Mass., who furnished the result of his practical experience for the benefit of farmer at large, in response to a letter of inquiry from the Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture does not suggest providing just enough green fodder for one's stock and no more, but advises feeding green or dry material, as is most convenient. He feeds in the stable because by so doing he can save fodder and keep more stock on a given number of acres. In Fall he sows a broad area to winter rye and begins to cut it in the Spring when the herds first show themselves, and continues to cut and feed green until it becomes too hard, which is before the blossoms fall. The balance is then all made into hay for winter feeding. By the time the rye is too old to cut he has orchard grass to mow, and the pasture affords some feed. Orchard grass is followed by red clover. These two grasses, with Kentucky blue grass, fill up the time between the feeding of winter rye and the main crop of English grasses. Oats are sown as early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit, and the crop is ready to cut after the last named grasses. The next crop sown after oats is corn, then comes millet. Oats, corn and millet are each sown at intervals of a week or 10 days to bring a succession of tender feed through the season.

Winter wheat makes an excellent soiling crop, coming in just after winter rye. Corn and millet are sown to last till early frosts in autumn, when their place is taken by barley sown in mid-summer. Cabbage and turnips are used for late feeding by many dairymen, but the authority quoted from prefers feeding barley to rank flavored roots. He also feeds freely corn fodder during the late months by cutting it when it blooms and preserving the stocks in the open fields, or in standing it up in long, wide piles by the side of fences. When there is a surplus of grasses above the immediate needs of the stock, they are cut and made into hay for winter fodder.

Mr. Cheever advises beginners to start in a small way by growing corn fodder and other crops to carry the herd through the dry months, always curing any surplus fodder for Winter use. When one becomes accustomed to the system and can estimate safely for full supplies for the whole season he can divide the herd, giving the pasture to young dry stock while milch cows are kept at the barn, the last named requiring but little exercise while in milk.

In practising soiling, it is advised to provide a liberal amount of dry, early cut and well cured fodder for feeding during stormy weather and for mixing with green food when the condition of the animals seems to require it.

The practice of preserving green fodder in trenches or silos, for autumn, winter and spring feeding, which has made rapid strides in France, is attracting the attention of some of our leading stock-growers, the results of whose experiments will be received with interest throughout the country.—*New York World.*

Hay Making.

The hay making season is one of the busiest times in all the year to the farmer, especially if, as often happens, there are frequent showers to interrupt the work and make it more pressing in the intervals. Many farmers make it a time of more than needed hurry and anxiety, by neglecting to make proper preparation for it. One of the most essential and important preparatory steps is the indirect one of getting all other kinds of work, that might otherwise demand attention during the busy season, finished before haying commences, or at least have them so attended to that they will not be injured by being let alone during hay making. If this has not been done, however, it is too late to do it now, and the farmer who has neglected to proceed thus, must do the best he can.

No good farmer will commence this work without seeing that all tools and implements that will be needed are in good repair. If you use a mowing machine—and the farmer who has 10 acres of grass to cut, if on land where a machine can be used, ought not to be without one—see to it that it is in good repair. A nut or a bolt may have become loose, and, if not tightened, its dropping off may cause several hours delay and an expenditure of several dollars for repairs. If the cutter bar and teeth are much worn, it will be better to have a new bar before commencing work. See that the hay rake is "all right," and so of the forks, horse and hand. We have known farmers to continue the use of clumsy, ill-shapen and heavy forks year after year, when they lost more in time and strength, each year, than would have been enough to have purchased a new and improved set.

Have the hay barn thoroughly cleaned; you do not want to have the fresh, clean hay mixed with the straw, or dusty hay, several years old, that some farmers allow to remain at the bottom of the mows.

Every year great loss is incurred by allowing grass to become too ripe before it is cut. The stems become hard and woody, the leaves and seeds drop off in handling, and little remains but the dry stalk. It is also true that much hay is injured by over curing. It is difficult to say just how long hay should lie on the ground, as the state of the weather has much to do with this, but many experients have shown that, if cut when the dew is off, it may be put up much sooner than it usually is.

The time was when hay-making was among the hardest of the farmer's work. The introduction of the horse hay-rake was the first great improvement. The next was the mowing machine, which certainly has high claims to the position of being the most useful and labor saving agricultural invention in the country. Then comes the horse hay-fork, which takes away the hard labor of pitching the hay into the mow, and much of the work in the mow or on the stack. So of the improved hay presses.

The question of the utility of salting hay occurs to many every season, and the inquiry is usually several times repeated and sent to *The Western Rural*. There is no valid objection to salting hay, that we are aware of. But that it has any tendency to preservation, in the quantities used for the purpos, is not probable; at least the tendency is not strong enough to cut any figure at all in the discussion as to whether it is best to salt or not to salt. The belief which some entertain, that it is positively injurious because of its moisture-absorbing propensities, is no doubt erroneous. Salt absorbs moisture; every one knows that; but in the quantities in which it is used in salting hay all the moisture it would absorb would amount to nothing.

Experience has shown that stock is benefited by giving it salt; that in fact it is a necessity. Theories to the contrary have been exploded by the result of actual practice. Hygienists of the extremest sort take the ground that salt is an irritant and to an extent poisonous to the human system, and that meat and animals are better off without it. Too much salt is no doubt worse than none at all. But in considering a matter like this, it must be remembered that many articles which we consume as food or with our food, are wholly innutritious and some of them when taken in large quantities are even poisonous, but which are still necessary when properly administered to the health of man and animals. Many articles of this kind operate as a relish and to set in motion the gastric forces, without which digestion is but imperfectly performed.

There can be no doubt, therefore, of the usefulness of salt for stock, but we believe that it is better to furnish it separately rather than on the hay, and therefore are of the opinion that inasmuch as salting hay does not preserve it, that it is a useless trouble and expense.—*Western Rural.*

Destruction of Insects.

About this time of the year fruit-growers are often troubled with certain insects, which are very annoying to the neat orchardists. There is the slug on the pear-tree, the tent-caterpillar on the apple, and the rose-bug on the cherry, all of which will skeletonize a tree in short order. For years past there have been published various receipts for destroying them. Some advocate liquids or washes, some fire, and some smoke. But unless the trees are very large, there seems to be no way so good as hand-picking. The tent-caterpillar, even in large trees, can be so readily got at by a pair of pole-shears, cutting away the entire branch on which the vermin are feeding, that any one who wants a cheaper or easier plan should beseech Jove to kill them by lightning strokes. The rose-bug also can readily be shaken from trees. Where they attack trees of even tolerable size, they can be shaken or jarred from the branches, and with a garden roller crushed on the ground. This of course has to be done early in the morning or late in evening while they are in a somewhat torpid condition. On smaller bushes they can be easily shaken off into pails or open vessels of water, and then taken away and destroyed. For the pear-slug, a small, greenish-black moist body, there has been many recommendations. Powdered quick-lime—not slacked lime—receives the most countenance from practical men. But unless the trees are very large, or the number very great, hand-picking is considered to be the best way of getting rid of them. Usually there are but comparatively few which do the damage, and a five or six year old pear tree may be cleaned of them in five or ten minutes. The leaf is closed over them, and the insects crushed between the folds. We said these things were annoyances to orchardists of taste and neatness; but besides this, the plant suffers materially by the injury to so much foliage. It not only looks well to have healthy foliage, but it puts to preserve it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Squashes and Melons.

Squash bugs are very numerous this Summer, and it requires incessant vigilance to succeed in growing squashes or pumpkins. I was amused the other day at the explanation of a neighbor over his failure in squashes. His plants were extra nice and very vigorous, until one day "the hot sun withered them to the ground in a few hours!" If he had looked a little more closely he would have found something at fault worse than the hot sun. I have been among my vines regularly at least once a day killing the black offensive vermin. Wherever I see a leaf drooping I know that two or more of the bugs can be found on the under side of it. This is becoming rather tedious, and although I have so far kept the vines vigorous, I know that one or two days' neglect would ruin them. Within a day or two I have taken to sprinkling liberally with water, and turning up the under side, where the eggs are deposited. Probably water will destroy the vitality of the eggs, as I notice that the squash bug, like most of his class, is most destructive in a dry time.

Still another expedient I am using as usual at this season of the year—filling a cask holding several pailfuls with water and putting in a little well rotted manure. Then I add a few lumps of saltpetre, a little aqua ammonia and enough boiling hot water to bring the temperature to blood heat or a little more. Then I put in two or three handfuls of gypsum, and with a tin pail and a cup apply about one pint of this warm water to each hill of cucumbers, squashes and melons, covering a little dry earth over the hill to prevent it from cracking and baking. The effect is almost magical. I can see a great difference in the vigor of the plants within 24 hours after watering them. In fact I think that the vines are growing so strongly that I shall need to give them less care during the coming busy harvest season. When I first began this practice several years ago I feared to make the mixture too strong lest it should kill the plants. I find, however, that there is little or no danger of this. The stronger the manure the more rapidly the vines will grow. Whenever the vines appear to be suffering from drouth I water them, but seldom apply the stimulant more than once. Hills of vines are almost always full of manure, but it is generally in unavailable condition from lack of moisture.—*W. J. F., Monroe Co. N. Y., in Country Gentleman.*

Budding.

Budding fruit trees can now be done and continued during this month, July and the forepart of August. It is not as difficult as grafting, but like the latter it must be understood just how it is to be done, though this is easy to do by giving it a little attention. To cut a bud from the parent branch, it should take about an inch and a half of the bark and wood, the bud being about in the center; and in setting it cut a slit in the bark only, of two inches in length, and at the top make a cut across the slit; then carefully raise the bark up with the knife and insert in it the bud. Do it as neatly as possible. Then wrap around the entire slit and up to the bud loss matting, using strips about a foot long and half an inch in width, and tie in a knot. Of course the branch or stock in which the bud is set remains just as it was before, no topping or cutting off.

The budding of peach trees is best deferred until August, and is always adopted instead of grafting, which is not successful with this fruit.

Persons who failed in doing their grafting in the Spring, can substitute budding, and thus lose no time.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Killing Cabbage Worms.

It is said that cayenne pepper sprinkled over cabbage plants is a sure preventive of worms, destroying them, and will not injure the plants. It would probably be more effectual if a slight mixture were made, and the plants lightly watered with it. The sure way, however, is to catch the mother butterflies, with an insect sweep-net, which any one may make by attaching a bag of millinet two and a half feet long to a stout hoop, and attaching a three feet handle thereto. In this connection, a correspondent, M. Vs L. A., Morrisonville, Ill., says:

"My experience with the green cabbage worm was of benefit to my neighbors as well as myself. On their first appearance there were hundreds. I dusted black pepper over them before the dew was off. After the second application, only 12 worms remained on 120 heads of cabbage.

I sent them to bug heaven by rubbing turpentine on their backs with a feather, and now our patch is entirely uninfested."—*Prairie Farmer.*

GEN. EWING

Formally Opens the Campaign at His Home at Lancaster,

And Makes a Speech Principally Devoted to the Finances.

LANCASTER, July 24.—Gen. Thomas Ewing opened the campaign here to-night with a speech delivered to a large audience. The event was made the occasion of a demonstration by the faithful, and consequently quite a number of delegations were present from abroad.

GEN. EWING'S SPEECH

was as follows:

MY NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS: I acknowledge with peculiar pleasure and gratitude this cordial welcome home. It would be insincere in me to say that I do not regard it as intended in part as a personal compliment, but its special significance is that in this great citadel of Democracy, the upper Hocking valley, the garrison is early astir with preparations for the impending conflict.

The two chief parties which claim the suffrages of the people of Ohio this Fall fairly represent the National parties of which they are important divisions. The Republicans, though not as outspoken, perhaps, here in Ohio on the questions of finance and free elections as in the Eastern States, reflect the average sentiment of the whole party; and the Ohio Democrat represents the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the party throughout the country, as is shown by every vote in both the Senate and the House on every phase of those questions. The struggle, therefore, in Ohio this year is one between the dominating ideas of the two great opposing parties on the supreme questions of the day; and chiefly to this fact is due the great momentum of influence which is every where conceded to it.

The Republican party enters the canvass claiming to have administered the Government economically, reduced the interest on the public debt, and established specie payments, and confidently demands a new lease of power as a public benefactor.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

Let us see which of the two great parties is most entitled to credit for economy in public expenditures. The Democracy for four years past has held the House of Representatives, which controls the appropriations of public money, and in that time the appropriations for the expenses of the Government, *exclusive of interest on the public debt*, have been $405,619,000. For the four years preceding, during which the Republican party controlled appropriations, the same expenses amounted to $626,350,000; that the control of one branch of Congress by the Democracy for these four years has saved the people $84,720,000, being an average of over $21,000,000 a year. Since June 30, 1865, the people have paid $4,311,000,000 in Federal taxes, and out of that vast sum but $378,000,000 have been applied to the principal of the public debt. If the Republicans had been as economical during the nine years preceding 1875 as the Democrats have forced them to be since then, the public debt would have been reduced $515,000,000 more, without imposing one dollar of additional taxes on the people. The $21,000,000 a year saved since 1874 by the Democratic House have been saved in spite of the most vehement and determined resistance of the Administration and the Senate; and it never would have been saved at all had not the people at last disregarded the howls about the alleged treasonable purposes of the Democracy which have formed the campaign arguments of the Republicans since the war.

We have here an illustration, fellow-citizens, of the necessity of frequent changes of administration. Reform of extravagance and abuses can only be secured by such changes. In the flush times of Grant's boss Shepherd, the Hon. Proctor Knott asked leave to introduce a bill to pay salaries to the cast-iron boys, which are the hitching-posts along the avenues, saying they were the only fellows in the District not salaried. The constant tendency of every branch and twig and leaflet of the public service is toward growth of patronage and power. Every subordinate finds need for some subordinate under him, every division is struggling to become a bureau, every bureau to be a department. Thistendency, stimulated by the enormous revenues of the Government during the prosperous times following the war, unchecked by formidable opposition, encouraged by the desire of the Republican party to magnify the General Government which it seemed to hold under a lease for 99 years, renewable forever, has been only, in part, arrested by the election of a Democratic Congress. Neither the House nor the Senate can enforce thorough economy in the public service in opposition to the Executive Departments, and as the complete change of Administration is therefore indispensable to cut down public expenditures to the limits of economical efficiency. The annual expenses of the Federal Government in 1877, for all purposes *except public debt and pensions*, were $114,000,000, nearly twice as great as for the year when they were but $59,000,000. It is true the population of the country increased in that 17 years nearly 50 per cent.; but, admitting (which is not the fact), that the expenses of the Government must increase in the ratio of population, these expenses for 1877 were $27,000,000 greater than they should have been in the ratio of the expenses in 1860, and this, too, after the Democratic Congress had made every reduction which the head of department could be driven to. A change of administration will demonstrate that further very large reduction can be made to the relief of tax-payers and the purification of the public service.

REPUBLICAN FUNDING—ITS COST—THE DEBT INCREASED.

Mr. Sherman claims great credit for having successfully funded $847,000,000 of the public debt in five, four and a half, and four per cent. bonds since March 4, 1877; reducing the interest paid by the Government about $10,000,000 a year. It appears, however, by the finance report, that the interest on the public debt paid in 1877 was $97,124,000, and last year $102,510,000, and this year $107,000,000. In other words in 1878 and 1879 over 13 millions more of interest on the debt has been paid than when Mr. Sherman took charge of the funding operation. That large sum is what the operation cost. It is made up of bonuses in the shape of double interest, and of commissions paid to the syndicate. Meantime Mr. Sherman has increased the *principal* of the bonded debt $40,000,000. It will take the savings of interest by refunding for eight or 10 years to pay off this increased bonded debt, and the bonuses and double interest, and get even on the entire operation.

Why have American capitalists bought the four per cent. bonds? It is because they are practically six and a half per cent. bonds, being exempt from about two and a half per cent. of taxes which other property pays, and because the industries of the country have been so broken down that capital had better get six and a half per cent., assured by the Government, than risk an investment in almost any industrial purpose. Is it a great achievement to have industries perish for want of money, in order that it may go into untaxed Government bonds? I admit the desirability of having our debt held at home, as the prosperous business leaves a surplus for interest, but the readiness with which hundreds of millions of money, heretofore employed in industrial pursuits, has been turned into these bonds, is only a symptom of the industrial congestion which has drawn the life blood of business from the extremities to the heart, and refuses to send it back to give life and strength to the body. Suppose Althoff and Wiley here in Lancaster, should close their shops and turn out of employment several hundred men and invest their capital in public bonds. Would you call that to be an evidence of public prosperity? Would you throw up your hats for Mr. Sherman and his funding scheme? Yet this is just what has been done all over the United States. Silent mills, fireless furnaces, scanty wages, want of work, swarms of tramps, all attest the success of Mr. Sherman in so shrinking and diminishing the business of the country, the wages of working men, and the profits of capitalists engaged in productive industry, that money, accumulating in hordes and fearful of all other investments, was eager to take the 6½ per cent. of interest and exemption offered by the Government, rather than embark on the dead sea of industry. I venture to say that the people of the United States have lost in aggregate wealth in the past five years, through the prostration of industries, brought about by the Republican finance policy, three or four hundred times more than the nominal annual saving of interest which Mr. Sherman will accomplish by his boasted funding.

Furthermore, fellow-citizens, I assert, and am able to prove, that after all of the forty-three hundred millions of taxes paid by the people since 1860; after the nominal reduction of the public debt, five hundred and twenty-eight millions; and after the refunding so far accomplished, the public debt of the United States to-day is a far greater effective burden on the people than it was before the first dollar of it was paid. Measure it by the things that have to be sold to pay it—by pork, corn, wheat, beef, horses, labor. It takes 50 per cent. more of labor or land products to pay the interest to-day than it took five years ago.

How is the country benefited by a nominal reduction of ten millions of interest, when the reduction has been accomplished only by adding 50 per cent. to the amount of labor or property which it takes to pay it?

GOLD PRICES FOR LABOR AND PRODUCTS TO PAY INFLATION DEBTS AND TAXES.

The next great achievement of the Republican party has been the accomplishment of gold resumption.

Do you recollect, my friends, what Mr. Sherman promised you a year ago here on Wheeling street as the result of resumption? That gold would flow out in circulation, and that we would have a fuller volume of money actually current, and consequently a general restoration of prosperity?

Well, we have had gold resumption for over six months past. We have had, moreover, for three years past two unparalleled favorable coincidences—enormous crops at at home and a great foreign demand for our surplus. The Republican party did not give us these two blessings. A kind Providence, looking down in pity on the industrial distress inflicted by the ingenuity of theorists and usurers, relieved its asperity by bounteous harvests at home and eager markets abroad. But for our self-inflicted troubles, these great crops and foreign demand would have flushed our country with exuberant prosperity. But in spite of these good providences, in contradiction of all the pledges of gold resumptionists, which led the people to a patient but longing endurance of their trials, the full prosperity has not come. The paper dollar is equal to the gold dollar, but the gold dollar is ingeniously kept hoarded in the Trensury. The money actually current is no greater now, if as great, as it was one or two years ago. Every little debt you owe still nettles you. Every large debt owed by others sets you with the loss of your money, your farm, your farm, your factory, or your store. Every tax you pay calls for more labor or product than before. Wages do not increase, laborers still hunt for employers, instead of employers seeking laborers, and it is at last becoming apparent that the condition of things last year and the year before will become the permanent condition under established gold prices of labor and prosperity.

GOLD PRICES ONE-THIRD LOWER THAN BI-METAL PRICES.

Fellow-citizens, when the Republican party started to lead the people by contraction to the promised land of specie payments it never talked about gold prices and gold resumption, but only of "*specie payments*," which meant resumption in silver and gold—each equally a dollar, the unit, the full legal tender. Contraction of currency and shrinkage of values were not thought by anybody to be intended by the stealthy manipulators of our currency to bring prices below the bi-metalic level. But the demonetization of silver in Germany and the United States, and the initial steps of the Latin Union, practically destroyed the silver half of the currency of the great nations, and caused such increased demand for the gold half that the purchasing power of gold rose between 1874 and December, 1878, a little over 50 per cent. throughout the commercial world. In other words, the prices of land, labor and property throughout the world sank over 34 per cent. Our people, therefore, were not led back by the resumptionists to the bi-metallic level of prices, but in place of the double standard the single gold standard was set up, and that so increased in value that it cost any man 50 per cent. more in land or labor or products to pay in gold a debt of a hundred dollars in December, 1878, than it would have cost in 1874. That is, 50 per cent. was added to the demonetization of silver to all debts and all the taxes payable by the people of the United States. I do not make this statement at random, but from tables of prices elaborately prepared each year by the New York *Public*, the highest authority in the United States on prices of commodities. I have made the same statement twice on the floor of Congress, and no man has questioned its accuracy.

Now, consider, fellow-citizens, the effect of adding by the demonetization of silver and the consequent reduction of all values 50 per cent. to the burden of all the debts and taxes in the United States. I have shown in a speech made in Congress on the 22d February last that the public and private debts of the United States which have been created over since 1874 and still remain unpaid, amount to little less than $10,000,000,000. This demonetization of silver and consequent enhancement of gold has added therefore in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000 to the debt burdens of the people; and, as our taxes for National and local governments amount to $800,000,000 a year, it has also added $400,000,000 a year, in practical effect, to the tax burdens of the people.

Do you wonder that every man who is in debt at all, and every man who has to pay taxes, groans under the burden of these increased obligations? When you sell your pork at $3 a hundred, your labor at 90 cents a day, and other things in like proportion to pay debts and taxes, you are enjoying the blessings of silver demonetization. Republicans of Ohio!—debtors and tax-payers, employers and workingmen, farmers and tradesmen, how throw your hats if you will for Sherman, Foster and gold prices.

Vote for the Republican party. Vote against the restoration of the old metallic level of prices through the unlimited coinage of silver, but do not growl at hard times, unprofitable business, low wages, lack of employment, pressure of debts and taxes, because that is what you vote for; and because by so voting you declare your willingness to bankrupt yourselves and impoverish your families, merely to keep the officeholders of your party fattening at the public crib.

These are the financial achievements of the Republicans for which they demand a renewal of their almost unparalleled lease of power. They claim endorsement for economy when the reductions of expenses actually effected by the Democratic House show that they have wasted at least $21,000,000 a year in profligate expenditures, and when it is apparent that they are still wasting at least $27,000,000 a year. They seek credit for reducing the public debt when they have for seven years past largely increased it. They boast of a refunding accomplished by squandering $13,000,000 of the public treasure in commissions and double interest, by largely increasing the principal of the debt, and by a general grasscore of business through contraction of values to reach the gold level of prices abnormally sunk by the destruction of half of the metallic money. They demand the grateful approval of the people for having accomplished gold resumption regardless of the fact that all their pledges of renewed prosperity are falsified, and that the four years' march to it is strewn with more wrecks of the fortunes, hopes, and happiness of the people than marked the four years of our tremendous civil war.

REPUBLICAN MONO-METALISM VS. DEMOCRATIC BI-METALISM.

Finally, the Republicans claim popular endorsement because of their avowal pur pose to have further change in the finance legislation of the country. They tell us to let the finances alone, that agitation will only produce mischief, and that every thing is lovely as the laws now stand.

Fellow citizens, it is idle to talk about either party letting the finances alone. The Republican party does not intend to do it. Did it favor the present law providing for even a very limited coinage of the old silver dollar? No, the great mass of the party resisted it to the utmost. Their President vetoed it, and it was only carried through a persistent popular agitation by the Western and Southern Democracy and the Nationals, before which a portion of the Republican party weakened and voted for the bill.

Mr. Sherman says in his last annual report that the present law providing for the coinage of two millions a month cannot stand without in time overthrowing the exclusive gold standard. He has prevented that result heretofore by hoarding the coined silver as a resumption fund; but he knows there is a limit to the amount of money which the people will suffer to remain piled in the Treasury, and that the day will come when they will demand that a very large proportion of that hoarded silver shall be applied to the extinguishment of the bonded debt, and in that way the country will be forced from the gold prices to a bi-metalic level. Therefore, he says, that the time will soon come when this coinage of the old silver dollar must cease. Neither he nor his party has any intention to permit values to rise above the low gold level. Hence, the question must yet be settled whether we are to have and maintain the gold standard only or restore the bi-metalic standard by the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar.

The two great parties are squarely at issue on this question. The Warner bill, which gave the whole profits of the coinage to the Government, but provided for placing silver exactly on a par with gold, in respect of unlimited coinage, and of the issue of certificates for silver bullion, passed the House after an intense and protracted struggle, every Democrat but seven voting for the bill and every Republican but four voting against it. That bill will pass the Senate next December in spite of the opposition of a dozen National Bank and gold-standard Democrats. The almost complete unity of the Republican party in the Senate and House against the bill, with Mr. Sherman's brown hostility to it, assures a veto of that great measure on relief. The contemptible cowardice of the Republican party of Ohio in failing to say a word on this great question is at once an evidence that the people of Ohio demand the relief and that the Republican party are determined not to grant it.

If that measure were passed, almost all the product of our silver mines would at once be poured into the channels of circulation. Certificates of denominations of ten dollars and upwards, redeemable in coin and represented by the silver deposited, would enlarge our circulating medium and cause a wholesome rise of prices, stimulating industry, increasing production, lightening the burden of debt and taxes, and giving us a prompt and generous impulse toward renewed prosperity.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT MONEY VS. REPUBLICAN BANK MONEY.

The other great finance issue not considered settled by either party is the question, Who shall make and issue the paper money—the Government or the National banks? The Democratic party in Congress has always favored the substitution of Treasury notes for Bank notes. The Ohio Democracy this year, true to its past avowals, declares for the gradual withdrawal of National Bank notes and the substitution therefore of Treasury notes, which, in the language of the platform, shall be "receivable for all debts and a legal tender equally with coin, such Government issues to be regulated upon principles established, by legislation or organic law, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of value."

The Republican party intended by the Resumption law, and still intends, to keep up and destroy every dollar of the Greenback money. Secs. Bristow and Morrill, in their official reports, declared that such was the plain purpose and effect of the law, and Mr. Sherman, its author, admitted it on the floor of the Senate.

It was the agitation against the fatal destruction of the Greenbacks by the Western and Southern Democracy and the Nationals which, against the determined opposition of the great mass of the Republican party, established the greenbacks now in circulation as a part of the permanent currency of the country. But the money power regards the costless greenback as a standing menace to its partial control of the currency—and an obstacle to that complete control which it desires and intends to secure. The paper currency will not be left half contraband and half subsidized—half issued by the Government and half by private corporations. It should and will be issued wholly by one power or the other. Give the Republican party a new endorsement, dominated and controlled as it is by the National banks, and you will find that either through a contrived judicial decision, or directly by legislation, your greenbacks will be wiped out, and the money power will give you just as much or as little paper money for your business as it pleases, and will regulate the values of your labor and property to suit itself.

Our experience has demonstrated that no matter how plentiful may be the supply of gold and silver, the greater part of the money actually current will always be paper. On the volume of money actually current depends the prices of labor and commodities. As that volume rises prices go up, and as it falls they go down. The whole volume of money actually current has rarely been over a fiftieth part of the aggregate value of the property of the country; yet, when the money in actual circulation is reduced one hundred millions that reduction shrinks the value of labor and property 50 times the sum of the currency reduction; and so, when the current money is increased a hundred millions, it adds 50 times that sum to the aggregate selling value of other property. So, too, when the volume of currency diminishes and prices consequently fall, all business becomes unprosperous; while when the currency is being increased, values rise and business becomes good again. The power to control the volume of currency, affecting as it does so profoundly the general prosperity, is in its nature a sovereign power. The welfare of the people demand this power to expand or contract the currency, to raise and lower values, to give prosperity or inflict distress, should not be committed to the hands of any private individuals or corporations, and least of all to corporations representing the holders of public and private debts whose wealth is increased by every fall of prices of labor and commodities, and is diminished by every rise of prices. It should be exercised by the Government alone, in such manner as shall give to the debtors, tax-payers, and industrial classes the assurance of justly established and stable values. If two or three thousand private corporations combined or acting as they always do, in the interests of the holders of money securities, are permitted to control the volume of currency at their pleasure, there is no limit to the injury and loss they may inflict upon the people, or to the wealth they may themselves accumulate by the hidden and concerted measures of expansion and contraction of values. It was precisely this danger which led Jefferson to resist the incorporation of the first bank of the United States under Washington's administration, and to oppose the renewal of its charter under Madison, and which led Old Hickory to make his grand and successful fight against the re-charter of the bank.

Aside from this reason against giving private corporations control over the volume of currency, and consequently over values, it is to be borne in mind that the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes for bank notes will ever since refunding over to the people at least ten millions of dollars per annum. With the Treasury notes so issued in place of National bank notes, United States bonds can be bought in the market and cancelled and the interest thereby stopped; while the Government will lose nothing whatever in taxes by such substitution, except only the one per cent. tax on circulation, as that is the only tax which National banks pay that is not paid by all other banks of deposit, discount and exchange.

Had the Republican party designed or desired to conduct its finance policy so as to diminish as rapidly as possible the public debt, it would, when the war ended, have prohibited the incorporation of any more banks of issue, and gradually substituted Treasury notes for bank notes—the power to make such substitution having been reserved in the National Bank law. They had thus promptly given the people an exclusive Government currency in place of bank notes, our bonded debt would now be at least seven hundred millions less than it is. No reason which will bear a moment's consideration can be given why this thing should not have been done. Nobody pretends that the greenback which redeems the National Bank note is not better than the thing that it redeems. There is but one reason why the Republican party failed to thus reduce the public debt. And that is this: that these 2,000 National Banks were needed by the Republican party as a breakwater against the people. Hence, since the close of the war, the people have been practically robbed of about seven hundred millions of dollars to prevent them exercising their free choice of their own servants.

Another bad feature of the National bank note system is that its perpetuation makes necessary the perpetuation of the public debt, because bank notes are secured only by the bonds of the United States. Any reduction of the bonds outstanding trenches on the means of expansion of the system, while the payment of the whole debt would destroy it. Hence the Republican party, as the faithful servant of the money power, has shown no eagerness to reduce the bonded debt, but alacrity to increase it; while on the other hand the interest of the people demands, in the language of the Ohio Democratic platform, "that the further increase of the bonded debt in time of peace be stopped, and that it be put in process of extinction."

I have thus hurriedly and cursorily discussed the claims made by the Republican party in behalf of its finance measures, and the position taken by the Democracy of Ohio in its latest platform, respecting them. I am quite willing to submit to the decision of the people on these issues. I am sure that an overwhelming majority of the voters of Ohio think that the Republican party should be expelled from power; that justice and sound policy demand the restoration of silver to its old equality with gold as a money metal; that the General Government should issue all the currency, whether paper or metallic; and that our National debt should not be increased, but as soon as practicable paid off and discharged according to the letter and spirit of the contract. The Democratic party of Ohio, and five-sixths of that party throughout the Republic, stand united on these propositions; while the Republican party stands solid against them.

Now, why should the men of Ohio, who agree upon these great fundamental measures of relief, divide into two parties and thus defeat them? I can't vote the Democratic ticket, says A, because the platform don't declare for an income tax. I won't vote it, says B, because it don't go far enough for an increasal volume of paper money. I shan't, says C, because it don't declare that the legal tenders issued in place of bank notes shall be redeemable in coin; nor I, says D, because it don't say that they shan't be redeemable in coin; nor I, says E, because it don't go for a protective tariff; nor I, says F, because it don't go against a protective tariff. But all these gentlemen from A to F admit and recognize the overwhelming importance of the three great financial propositions which the platform does declare, and admit that these three propositions are deserving to be made the prime and immediate objects of effort. Is it not, therefore, the part of wisdom to drop or postpone the less exigent questions on which we differ, and win a decisive victory on the great instant issues on which we all agree?

FREE ELECTIONS.

The questions of free elections has assumed a prominence never heretofore given it, although the statutes out of which it arises have been long in force, and the Democracy have heretofore repeatedly attempted to repeal them. I may as well tell you plainly the reason the Democracy forced the issue, now, though only six members of Congress are to be chosen this year. The people were swindled out of their choice for President in 1876. The fraud was accomplished by the audacious and revolutionary threat of the leaders of the Republican party, that when the election returns came to be counted the Senate and House of Representatives should not count them as contemplated by the Constitution, and as practiced from the foundation of our Government, but that Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, who happened to be President *pro tempore*, of the Senate, should himself exercise the power of determining all questions arising in the count. This threat, backed up by Pres. Grant with a show of bringing troops to Washington, and sending iron-clads to New York, was successful in accomplishing the swindle by the indirect method of the Eight to Seven Commission. It needed no gift of prophecy to tell that a party which was ready to disregard the Constitution and all precedents in ascertaining the result of a Presidential election in 1876, would resort to any measure, however unjust or violent, to win a second victory in 1880. The army had been used to terrorize voters at the South and to pack and disperse legislatures. Why would it be used again if the law prohibiting this use remained on the statute-books? Supervisors and marshals had been appointed by the thousands at each congressional election in the large cities, made up chiefly of bummers, and paid out of the public Treasury five dollars a day, many of them at a far greater rate, for the open purpose of using their appointments to force the election of Republican members of Congress against the will of the people. Hundreds of men in the South had been indicted for alleged interference with Supervisors and Marshals, and were being tried under a law for empanelling juries which packed them with partisans predetermined to convict—making the jury trial and odious and shameful mockery of justice. Was it right to leave this party with the lawful authority to spend millions of the people's money in hiring bullies to threaten, arrest and imprison State electors and State judges and officers at election? We determined to make the issue on these laws now, in the year preceding the great contest, in which we feared they would be employed to thwart the will of the people. The result of the struggle, so far, is the total repeal of the odious system of packing juries; the prohibition of the payment of money to send or maintain troops at the polls; and the withholding of appropriations for fees of Marshals until Congress can see what the fees are to be paid for. We have appealed from the President to the People. You have to decide the controversy. If you want to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars each Congressional election to have bayonets around the polls and Marshals and spies to inspect and control State election officers, vote for the Republican ticket, for the Democracy will never spend a dollar for that service.

You all know, fellow-citizens, that we have in the United States a form of government hitherto unknown among men. It is partly the result of the fact that the 13 Colonies were each separate organizations of government, under distinct charters, and that they confederated as States and declared their independence, calling themselves the United States of America. Several years after their independence was achieved a constitution was adopted which created a central government with certain powers therein set forth, which Constitution provides as follows:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The powers are reserved to the States and the people respectively are the great mass of the powers of government. You are protected in almost all of your rights of person and property by the State sovereignty alone. Our whole code of laws defining the rights of persons and property, and providing remedies and punishments for wrongs, which make up the very body of our civilization, is adopted or created and enforced by the States and not by the General Government. Outside of the scope of this State sovereignty lie the powers specially delegated to the other sovereign—the whole people of the United States operating through the General Government and the Constitutional limits placed to exercise these delegated powers. These two sovereigns, the Republic and the State, have distributed between them by the decree of partition, the Constitution of the United States, all of the powers regarded by the people as safe to be entrusted to any government.

Now, by the Constitution of the United States the whole power to provide for and regulate elections of members of Congress was left with the respective States; but for fear any of them might fail altogether to provide for such elections, Congress was given power to itself, by law, to provide for them. If Ohio should refuse to pass a law providing for elections, Congress, the United States might pass such a law, and provide for the times, places, and manner of holding such elections and the appointment of all the election officers. But none of the States ever did refuse or fail to pass such laws; and from the foundation of our Government down to 1876 the elections were conducted without any interference whatever by Federal officers. In 1871 the Republicans enacted this Federal election law, it did not pretend to repeal, alter, or amend any of the State laws providing for the appointment of State officers to conduct these elections or prescribing their duties, but it gave the general courts and marshals the power to appoint supervisors and deputies, to inspect and direct the action of State officers in the performance of their duties under State election laws. From the very nature of government, from the separate character and powers of the general and State Government, it is just as unconstitutional to interfere with State officers while performing duties under valid State laws, to the supervision or control of Federal officers, as it is to subject Federal officers to the supervision or control of State officers. That sort of interference is organized anarchy. It submitted to in respect of this subject by the States there are no duties which State officers are called upon to perform which the Federal Government may not supervise and control. Mr. Foster says that "the great question is whether the State or the Nation is supreme." I say the great question is, whether the Republic and the State are co-ordinate agencies of Government, each supreme in its sphere as defined by the Federal Constitution; or whether the State can exercise no powers of Government not subject to Federal supervision and control.

The assumption of sole supreme power for the Federal Government illustrates the fact that the pendulum is swinging from the extreme of secession on the one side to an equally dangerous extreme of consolidation on the other. Secession held that the Union might be divided whenever any State believed that the Constitution had been violated. On this theory the Republic was but a rope of sand. Consolidation demands that the Federal Government shall exercise all powers which the d

News of the Week.

THE CAPITAL.

Bids for supplying the United States mints with silver bullion were opened at the office of the Director of the mint Thursday. About 620,000 ounces were offered. All offers for delivery at Philadelphia which were not above the market rate were accepted and those above rejected. The offers received from San Francisco were all in excess of the market rate and were declined by the department. The bidders, however, were offered a price regarded by the department to be the market rate, but they all refused to accept it, hence no purchases were made for delivery at San Francisco, all those made being for the Philadelphia mint, which aggregate 300,000 ounces. The department anticipate having to do the largest proportion of silver coinage during the month of August at the Philadelphia mint owing to inability to procure silver at market rate for Western mints.

Secs. McCrary, Thompson and Schurz considered Thursday the Indian outlook in the Northwest, and they are unanimously of the opinion that every precaution to prevent hostilities with the Indians should be taken, and anticipate no serious conflict. It is thought to be the intention of Gen. Miles to reconnoitre Sitting Bull's camp.

A dispatch says the Treasury Department is in receipt of some very interesting statements showing the effect of the more rigid enforcement of the Treasury regulations of the New York Custom House, under the present officers, as to damage and allowance for excessive and illegal allowances at that port, which was one of the complaints made by the merchants of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other Western ports. Upon the presentation and earnest solicitation of the Collector of Customs at Chicago, a Commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take testimony in the various leading cities. All the charges were sustained, and official changes followed at New York, coupled with an improved condition of affairs.

The following statement shows the amount of damages and allowances granted at the port of New York from June 1, to December 31, 1878, and compared with the corresponding period in 1877, fractions of dollars omitted. In 1877, June, $55,223; July, $22,566; August, $6,800; September, $8,027; October, $12,085; November, $23,504; December, $23,808. Total, $127,513.

In 1878, June, $5,928; July, $8,878; August, $7,309; September, $4,367; October, $5,073; November, $5,925; December, $8,332, total, $44,426. This is a decrease of $82,767, or more than 65 per centum.

EAST.

At Lewiston Me., July 24, Secretary Sherman addressed an audience of 3,000 people from all parts of Androscoggin County. It was one of the largest meetings ever held here, hundreds being turned away. Sherman said that on his arrival at Portland a Democratic paper propounded to him a variety of questions. A number related to the barren subject as to who should print the bonds of the United States. The balance of the questions, 16 in number, related to what is called the Glover Committee, a Committee appointed by a Democratic House to explore the Treasury Department to see if anybody had stolen any money. Glover came to the Treasury Department and every facility was given him to examine all recesses of that great department. He was allowed to explore it. He was allowed experts to aid him in that work, and after it was all over he did not find that anybody had taken any money belonging to the United States of America, and I am glad to say to you that for three years not one single dollar of public money has been lost or wasted from the Treasury Department. Mr. Glover made his report that he did not find that anybody had stolen any money, but he found that there had been some irregularities from time to time, committed in the department several years ago. They found one honest, fair-minded man, Dr. Linderman, and he a Democrat, and they hounded him into his grave upon what I honestly believe was a false and unfounded charge. The report was made to a Democratic House, and though some Democrats were drawn into the meshes, the House decided it was not worth the cost of printing. All these questions that it was desired I should speak about were repudiated by a Democratic House and a Democratic Committee. Mr. Glover was not returned to Congress, and some time after he gave his report to a newspaper to print, at its own expense, or his, I don't know which.

A dispatch says Gen. Butler announces his willingness to contest again the Governorship of Massachusetts. A call has been issued inviting those favorable to the nomination of Gen. Butler to elect delegates to a convention at Worcester on the 2d of September for the purpose of ratifying such nomination and selecting a State ticket.

At Newark July 27, four thousand Germans assembled in mass meeting today, and protested against the enforcement of the absolute Sunday laws which are chiefly directed against the Germans and are at war with the spirit of liberty and humanity.

At Fall River July 27, a serious affray occurred at the Slade mill Some striking spinners allege that while they were passing the mill they were shouted at by the working spinners in the yard, whereupon they stopped and a disturbance was created, and a crowd of 500 to 1,000 soon gathered. Deputy Sheriff Buffinton, who is on duty at the mill said, "As an officer of the Commonwealth, I order the crowd to disperse," but the crowd failed to do so, and Buffinton was seized by a big fellow and rather roughly handled. Stones were thrown by the mob and shots were fired, one of which grazed the head of a working spinner inside the yard. By order of the Sheriff the fire was returned and one man in the crowd, a striking spinner, was struck on the hand and in the hip. The Police were telegraphed for, but the crowd scattered before their arrival. The whole affair took place on the private property of the corporation.

At New York July 27, at a largely attended meeting of trades, including piano makers, cabinet varnishers, wood turners, carvers, moulders and wood workers, resolutions were adopted favoring the shortening of the time of a day's labor to eight hours; pledging themselves to endeavor to bring about this result, and to drop entirely the question of wages.

WEST.

A Omaha News special of July 24, gives meager details of a desperate fight between a body of detectives and four desperadoes of Doc Middleton's gang of thieves and murderers, infesting the cattle country of the Niabrara River. It occurred Monday on one of the branches of a creek called Long Pine, 140 miles north of Grand Island. Shots were fired by two of the detectives and returned by the desperadoes, with effect upon each side, although no lives were lost. Hagen, one of the detectives received three balls, one in the back, one in his arm, and the third passed through his body below the ribs, coming out near the back bone. Llewellyan, another of the detectives who was present at the fight, is missing, and the remaining detectives escaped without a scratch, and made their way to Columbus, 150 miles distant. Hagen reached the place safely. His wounds are not serious, though not painful. Middleton would have been killed, except that the detective's revolver missed fire four times. He was badly wounded in the groin, and it is thought he will die, but he is being cared for by friends.

At Cincinnati, July 24, the Congressional investigation committee examined Dr. W. R. Thrall, who was the United States Marshal employing the supervisors in the election of 1878. His testimony related solely to the employment of the supervisors and deputy Marshals. He stated that leading Democrats refused to furnish names of members of their party to act as supervisors.

Judge J. B. Foraker testified that h was chief supervisor at the election, and endeavored to appoint representatives of every politicerl party, but had great difficulty in getting the Democrats to serve. He thought there were 19 Democrats who finally consented to serve. He wrote to Milton Sayler, chairman of the Democratic committee, asking suggestion and assistance in appointing supervsors, but Mr. Sapler rejected his propositions.

Special and positive instructions have been sent by the War Department to prevent Gen. Miles from bringing on an Indian war, and telling him that the only purpose of sending him into the field was to protect the navigation of the Missouri river.

In Western advices the Indian Agent at Fort Belknap reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a camp of 22 lodges of British bloods recently crossed the line and camped near his post. They were well supplied with meat and were very impudent. They waited upon the agent in a body and demanded a feast. Upon his refusal they set fire to the hay in the meadow and exhibited other hostilities. They are now camped five or six miles from the fort, and the agent says, "intend remaining there for some time." He suggests that the military take them in hand and show them across the line at an early day.

A telegram from Gen. Sheridan at St. Paul received at the War Department and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says: "The commanding officer at Custer telegraphs that Lieut. La Point, of the Second Cavalry, at Berry's Landing, reports Wolf's band of Crows is at the Landing with information that 300 lodges of Sioux are south of the Missouri, on their way to Tongue River, to make friends with the whites.

SOUTH.

At Little Rock July 27, Robert W. Johnson, Representative from Arkansas from 1847 to 1853, and Senator in Congress from that time to 1861, died at 11:30 o'clock, at his residence in that City, after a lingering illness of two weeks. Prior to the war he was a man of unparalleled popularity in Arkansas. Through his personal influence the grant of lands in aid of the building of the Cairo & Fulton and Memphis & Little Rock and Fort Smith railroads was passed by Congress.

At Louisville July 29, Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of U. S. Court, died suddenly at his home in this City, at 1 o'clock. Judge Ballard was born in Shelby County, Sep. 4, 1819, educated at Hanover College, Indiana. Studied law under Hon. Sames T. Morhead, graduated ot Transylvania, and began the practice nf his profession at Shelbyville. He moved to Louisville in 1840, was appointed Judge of the District by Lincoln in 1861. Judge Ballard has held many positions of trust and responsibility in this City, such as Member of Council, School Trustee, etc.

FOREIGN

GREAT BRITAIN.

At London July 24, at a meeting to discuss the state of India, John Bright said, "if it were really necessary as now to expend over half the Indian revenue on the army it seemed to him it would be almost better to confess our failure and say the government of Great Empires in Asia by rulers sent from England is impossible, and ought never to have been attempted." The speech excites much hostile comment.

It is said England and France are agreed upon a course of action toward Egypt, and the commission of Inquiry will be established, with Rivers Wilson, President; Baring and Deblignierc, Controllers.

Germany.

It is said Rumors concerning Count Von Moltke's retirement from his post as chief of the general staff of the German army have been published in Berlin lately, but are now denied. Von Moltke will certainly remain until the estimates applicable to the proposed reforms in the army have been prepared. This cannot be done before 1880. The estimates are to be framed once for all as a standing charge upon the exchequer, and are not to be voted afresh each year.

Cape Colony.

At London July 23, in the House of Commons, the Government announced the receipt of a telegram, dated Capetown, July 8th, stating that Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till the afternoon of July 3d, awaiting the surrender of cannon and 1,000 rifles captured by Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving, he advanced and was attacked in the open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fled under the heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced and destroyed Ulundi. Zulu loss, 800; the British lost 10 killed and 53 wounded. The battle was fought on July 4th. The Zulus are variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, surrounded the British troops, who formed a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire, they were pursued by the cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed all the military kraals and returned to his camp the same evening.

A detailed official telegram from Lord Chelmsford says: "Cetewayo not only failed to comply with my demands for a return of the cannons, etc., but fired on our watering parties. I consequently returned the cattle he had sent in, and ordered a reconnoisance by Col. Buller's horse. This caused the Zulu army to advance and show itself on the morning of July 4th. My force, consisting of Gen. Newgate's division and Gen. Wood's column, aggregating 4,000 Europeans and 1,000 natives, with 12 cannon and two Gatlings, crossed the Umoolosi River at 5:15 A. M., the force reached an excellent position between Enadwengo and Ulundi, about 8:30 A. M. The Zulu army had been observed leaving its bivouacs about 7:30. The engagement was shortly after begun by mounted men. By nine the Zulu attack was fully developed. By 9:30 the enemy wavered and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the cavalry, attacked them and a general rout ensued. Prisoners state that King Cetywayo was personally commanding, and a witness of the fight from the neighboring kraals.

"Zulu prisoners state that 12 regiments, aggregating 20,000 men, participated in the attack. Lord Chelmsford estimates that the Zulu loss couldn't have been less than 1,000 men. Ulundi was burning at noon. The steadiness of our troops, who at one time during the engagement were under a complete belt of fire, was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the cavalry was all that could be wished. Our fortified camp had been left in charge of 900 Europeans and 250 natives, a portion of the Zulu forces at one time threatened to attack it. A large body of Zulus surrendered after the battle. They are also coming in in large numbers on Gen. Crealock's line of advance."

Russia.

It is stated that Russia proposes the establishing and fortifying on the Siberian coast of a maritime station for the fleet in the Pacific Ocean.

At London July 28, a Berlin dispatch states that the important Russian journal, the Odessa Vestnik, discussing the Russian march on Merv, says: "If Great Britain will protect our frontier from Afghan inroads and our commerce from Afghan pillage, we having extended our way to Hindookoosh shall not want to go beyond that natural boundary when attained."

Cuba.

At Havana July 22, the mail steamer from St. Thomas on the 17th arrived She brings additional reports of the deplorable riots at Port au Prince. The disorders which were caused by the bitter party complaint between Liberals and Nationals began on June 30. During the sitting of the Chambers a party of 25 Liberals fired upon Gen. Canale, a brother of the President, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies. The General was not hurt, but the sitting was immediately suspended. Fierce fighting then commenced in the streets. The Nationals held the palace. The Liberals erected barricades and fortified many houses. They killed the Minister of war who was trying to disperse the mob. On July 1, President Canale requested the British Consul to assemble his foreign colleagues in order to confer with the rebels. The United States Minister and French Charge d'Affairs only complied with the request, the others pleading risk to life from the bullets which were raining around, therefore, the representatives of England, France, and the United States alone entered into conference with the rebels. President Canale offered the rebels full pardon and leave to embark unmolested for any port they desired. The rebels stoutly refused the conditions and fighting continued. On July 2d the President again resorted to the services of the diplomatic body. This time the United States Minister refused to interfere. President Canale thereupon sent to the rebels a letter which was torn to pieces. The fighting was kept up all day. On July 3, the patience of the President was exhausted and he determined to act. Cannon were placed a quarter of a mile from the front of the houses occupied by the rebels. The rebels scattered in every direction. The fire spread fearfully, sweeping away four blocks of buildings. The Finance Department with all its documents was destroyed. On July 4, the Liberals had disappeared, and their principal leaders had taken refuge in foreign consulates. About 130 houses were in ashes and 300 men killed or wounded. Fortunately the commercial part of the town escaped damage. During the riots in the capital, Gonaives, Saint Marc and Arcahaie rose in insurrection, and at last accounts were in possession of the rebels. Pres. Canale has dispatched troops to those towns, and expected to subdue the insurrections shortly. Cape Haytian and neighborhood have been the scene of constant fighting. Many rebels have fled to San Domingo.

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE

Depressing Situation at Memphis

Reports from Other Southern Cities.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—East Tennessee has not quarantined, and the Memphis & Charleston and East Tennessee Roads have united to put passengers through without avoidable delay.

Inquiries among the physicians concerning the progress of the fever reveals nothing new. Some of them persist that we have severe types of malarial, and others that we have yellow fever of genuine omen; but all agree that we will not begin to have it as bad this year as that of '70 or '78.

Dispatches and letters have been received by Pres. Langstaff, of the Howards, tendering services to nurse the sick. There is no need as yet for such assistance, and when the time arrives none but acclimated persons and those acquainted with the treatment of yellow fever will be employed.

Four aeditional cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon. Also one death, Willie Taylor, at the corner of Hernando and South streets.

There a disposition on behalf of a majority of the colored people against being forced out of the City or removed to camps. At a meeting held by them last night, resolutions protesting against the scheme were adopted.

GALVESTON, July 24.—The State Health Officer has issued the following proclamation relative to freight and passengers entering the State, to take effect July 25th:

Shippers must make affidavit accompanying shipments, stating that such freight has not been in any place infected with yellow fever since July 1st. This affidavit, with the affidavit of the consignee to the same effect, must be presented before the delivery of the freight.

Passengers from points outside the State must be provided with passports signed and sealed with the seal of the town or County, that the bearer has not been in an infected place since July 1.

Transportation companies must demand a presentation of the same before the party can enter the State.

Passengers are also required to make the usual affidavit before the deputy quarantine officers.

Mails will be allowed to enter the State which have been fumigated at the State line.

At Louisville, on Thursday the State Board of Health met at 10 o'clock this morning at the office of Gov. McCreary, in response to his call. The Board adopted a resolution agreeing to act in harmony with the National Board of Health, and as far as possible, to be subservient to the rules and regulations hitherto adopted by that Board. The Board adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a competent physician to go immediately to Guthrie, and act in conjunction with the local authorities of that City in preventing the yellow fever from coming into the State. The local boards in the Counties, and on the border next to Tennessee, are recommended to establish proper quarantine regulations.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Eleven cases in all were reported to the Board of Health today. Among the number was Ben Holander, a well known saloon keeper, whose daughter died yesterday. Ten deaths from yellow fever were also officially reported for the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M. Mrs. Judge Ray's name appears among the list, although she has never been reported as having yellow fever.

The last train on the Charleston Railroad leaves to morrow night, every station between Memphis and Knoxville having established quarantine against the City. But one train is now being ran on the Louisville & Nashville route, leaving Memphis daily at 8 P. M. The Howard Association have 23 nurses on duty.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—There are some apprehensions that there may be yellow fever cases here, as the refugees from Memphis are constantly arriving, and there is no quarantine whatever. Just as the season which develops fevers in Washington is beginning, and when the flushing of sewers and washing of streets and alleys is most needed, the District Commissioners have ordered the use of water by citizens for all such purposes, or even for saving shrubbery on their places, to be limited to 15 minutes in all per day. As a consequence the sewers are becoming foul in all directions. Physicians are calling attention to the course of the Commissioners as endangering the public health. At the same time the Commissioners have nearly doubled the water rates without increasing the supply in the least, and are putting its use beyond the means of a large part of the poorer classes. The result of the whole is that the capital is now in a condition to invite disease, and this condition is daily growing worse.

The Mayor of St. Louis to-day telegraphed the National Board of Health that yellow fever refugees from Memphis are arriving in such large numbers that the establishment of a quarantine camp will be necessary. He asks tents and rations for 1,000 persons for 20 days to be forwarded at once.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Louisville Board of Trade, held this morning, it was resolved "That this Board express their earnest sympathy with the people of Memphis in their present calamity, and extend a cordial invitation to such of the Memphis merchants as have been compelled to leave their homes to locate in this City. That the use of the rooms of the Board of Trade is hereby tendered to the merchants of Memphis for the next 90 days with the cordial invitation that as many of them as may be in the City from time to time, to attend the daily meetings.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—One new case was reported to the Board of Health to-day. Five deaths have occurred since last night—Wm. Ward, Mrs. Constance Armony, John Richmond, H. C. Wethrum, Wm. Coopwood (colored).

A meeting of prominent citizens was held this morning and a sub-committee of four appointed to name a permanent Committee on Safety, who will aid the City authorities to preserve peace. Col. John F. Cameron has been appointed on the Governor's staff and ordered here to take charge of local troops. He arrived this morning.

The authorities are still unable to procure transportation to the site which has been selected for the establishment of a camp.

The following telegram has been received:

NASHVILLE, July 25.

Col. J. F. Cameron, Memphis:

Col. Cameron is hereby assigned to the command of the local troops at Memphis. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ALBERT S. MARKS, Governor.

NASHVILLE, July 25.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Colored Companies, Memphis:

The eyes of the people of the State are upon you. Prove true soldiers. I will ask the State to reward you. Remember the first duty of soldiers is "obedience."

ALBERT S. MARKS, Governor.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Johanna Brennan, aged 42, a Memphis refugee, died to-day of yellow fever at 345 East Nineteeth streeth.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—At a meeting of citizens held this morning, a Committee of Safety was appointed, from whose members the following Executive Committee was chosen: D. F. Porter, President; Dr. R. W. Mitchell, John Johnson, A. S. Livermore, W. W. Thacher, J. F. Prestidge, Rev. W. E. Boggs, N. W. Speers.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, it was resolved to take a census of the City as a basis to calculate the necessities and wants of those remaining.

One new case is reported to-day. Two deaths have occurred—Miss Lizzie Meath and Ed. Flatley.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Surgeons W. K. Schofield and Thomas Hiland, United States Navy, have volunteered for the yellow fever service, and will be sent to Havana or the West Indies, to inspect vessels leaving for the United States.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Thirteen cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day.

One additional death occurred this afternoon—Joe Adams, at 73 Clay street.

It was thought the Board of Health this afternoon would declare the fever epidemic, but after a careful revision of the reports from all undertakers, it was shown that out of 71 deaths reported for the week, but 34 had died of yellow fever.

The City authorities have perfected all arrangements, and will establish camps early next week.

The Executive Committee have issued the following address:

To all Citizens of Memphis, Absent as well as Present:

The undersigned beg leave to inform you that they have been appointed an Executive Committee from a general Committee of Safety, to co-operate with the authorities of this taxing district, in the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property during the prevalence of the yellow fever. Warned by past experience of the evils developed in all communities by public excitement and suffering, we are resolved to concert such measures as may meet all emergencies and give all needed help to the taxing district government in carrying out these purposes. We call upon our fellow citizens for moral and material support. We propose that as far as possible all contributions be sent to Pres. Porter so that by unifying our efforts the greatest good may be done to the greatest number with the least waste of means. We call upon the Memphians to unite in shouldering the heavy burden once more laid upon us. We implore one and all to protect the good name of the City from any possible imputation of being a community of beggars, while we are sitting idly down and expect others to take care of our interests and feed our poor. Let the good men of Memphis do their whole duty now, and with economy, honesty and thorough system in management, we hope earnestly not to be compelled to ask the charity of the world. Let it be understood that all moneys or supplies sent to us will be used for these purposes, feeding the sick, aged and helpless in the camps, carefully selected for health, and giving employment to able-bodied men thrown out of employment by the fever, guarding property, public and private, and in such public works as will promote the health and business of our City when the fever abates. We shall keep a careful record of all receipts and disbursement, publishing the same in such form as will be of sufficient guarantee to all contributors that their donations have been properly and economically applied.

(Signed) D. T. Porter, chairman; John Jackson, W. W. Thacher, Jas. S. Estridge, N. W. Speer, jr., A. S. Livermore, W. F. Baggs.

The bereaved and heart-broken widow of the late Judge Ray died last night, and was shortly after laid in her final resting place at Elmwood. Mrs. Ray is the fourth member of the family death has claimed since the 10th instant. Only two remain alive, Edward Ray, jun., convalescing from yellow fever, and a young man of 20 years who has not yet been ill.

A dispatch received from Lagrange, Tenn., states that hereafter all trains will stop at the depot, and not at quarantine station, virtually raising a quarantine.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Physicians are now prompt in reporting all cases to the Board of Health, and the true state of affairs can henceforth be given without the trouble that has heretofore been experienced in gathering statistics.

The temperature has been very high during the week, but has not been so oppressive and nerve-destroying as much lower temperatures were last year at the same season.

In accordance with the line of policy adopted on the outbreak of the fever, to depopulate the City as speedily and fully as practicable, the Municipal Chief, Dr. T. D. Porter, has made arrangements for the passage of as many of the indigent as can be induced to leave. Passes are issued to all who apply, black or white, with satisfactory proof of their destitute condition.

Physicians all speak hopefully of the cases in their practice, there being but few exceptional instances. If their opinions hold good a decrease in the death rate may be expected. They account for a number of deaths by the imprudence of convalescents.

Ten additional cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon, six of whom are colored.

Two deaths from yellow fever occurred; one, however, beyond the city limits.

The special policeman engaged in taking the census of the city completed their task to-day. The results show the population of Memphis to be 16,100; whites, 4,283, colored, 11,827; adults, 10,551; children, 5,569; of which 8,643 have had the fever, 7,367 susceptible to the disease.

Failing to secure transportation to the site selected on the Paducah Railroad, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Col. John E. Cameron, with a detail of 16 colored soldiers, took passage on a train furnished by Supt. Mike Burke, of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and established a camp five miles south of the City, and half a mile below where Camp Joe Williams was established last year. Tents were taken along, and by morning the detail will have 50 tents ready for occupation.

The Secretary of War telegraphs to D. F. Porter, Chief Executive of the City, that rations will be furnished only to those sick with yellow fever or in camps.

A. D. Langstaff, President, and Gen. W. J. Smith, Vice President of the Howard Association, have been added to the Executive Committee on the Committee of Safety.

The steamer "Belle of Memphis," from St. Louis, arrived to-night. She will discharge her cargo and return to St. Louis to-morrow morning, taking neither passengers or freight.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The Board of Health report another case of yellow fever in the neighborhood of the fatal case already reported.

The family of the Italian girl who died of yellow fever to-day have moved to another house. The Board of Health destroyed all buildings and fumigated the premises. The entire neighborhood for four squares around has been disinfected with zinc and iron. The Auxiliaries' Sanitary Association and the Board of Health are united in contributing their utmost to prevent a spread of the disease. The Auxiliary Sanitary Association, in accordance with resolutions adopted last week, today began the work of disinfecting the City. They began on the river front with a large force, and will continue until the work is complete.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Michael Fitzsimmons, a Memphis refugee, died to-day of yellow fever.

John Hennessey, a stevedore, admitted to the hospital from the upper quarantine some days ago, died last night.

A. Freith, barber of the steamer "Saratoga, and E. B. Eaty, steward of the schooner "Freddie C. Ebbitt, from Hayetian ports, were admitted to the hospital to-day sick with the fever.

Yellow fever broke out a day or two since among a party of refugees from Memphis, who reached this City early on Tuesday. The party consisted of 11 persons, and took rooms in a Harlem tenement house. One of the women, Mrs. Brennan, was taken sick the day they arrived, and died to-day of genuine yellow fever. Last night one of the men was attacked by the fever, and to-day one of the women has also shown symptoms. The whole party have been removed to quarantine.

The post office authorities began to disinfect the Memphis mail matter for the first time to day.

Arrivals of fever cases from Havana continue and it is announced that hereafter quarantine will be very strict.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—On and after Thursday next, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad having determined to discontinue its trains between McKenzie and Memphis, which connect with those of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, trains on the latter road will not go any further than McKenzie. Nashville will then be without any direct rail connections with Memphis, the trains on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad stopping at Milan, 100 miles distant, and those of the Memphis & Charleston at Moscow, 40 miles distant from Memphis. The mails will be sent forward on locomotives. This action will make an absolute quarantine against Memphis.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 28.— Mrs. Loop, a Memphis refugee, who came here Monday night, and was stricken with the fever, died here early this morning. Her remains were interred as soon as it was possible to make proper arrangements. Her death created quite a sensation, and nothing else has been talked about to-day. Much uneasiness prevails among the more timid people, but outside of this no one has any fears that the disease will spread. The house in which she died has been thoroughly disinfected.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Six new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning. Among the number were S. A. Hatcher, of R. L. Cochran & Co., Maria Lanahan, E. Rosenheim and Toney Boito.

Col. Cameron, with his detail of colored soldiers, took quiet possession of the grounds which had been selected for the establishment of the camp, and by 6 o'clock this morning had 125 tents erected The first train with refugees will leave this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The resolution of the authorities to furnish rations only to those who are in camp will be strictly observed.

All mail matter leaving this city is thoroughly disinfected under the personal supervision of the inspecting officers of the National Board of Health.

The weather remains sultry.

CAIRO, Ill., July 29.—Noon—Hickman, Ky., has established a quarantine against all steamers up or down. The Cairo quarantine as yet only prohibits the landing of steamers that touched at or near an infected port. The health of the City is good.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Health has issued a circular on disinfection. It advises thorough scrubbing and moist cleaning, to be followed by the fumes of burning sulphur, at the rate of 18 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet of space to be disinfected.

THE CINCINNATI INVESTIGATION.

So Far It Is a Complete Democratic Fizzle.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The first witness before the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day was Jacob Kramer. He testified that he asked Dr. Thrall for a list of Deputy Marshals, and was referred by him to Washington. At the Sixth Ward polls he met a variety actor named Shay, who wished to vote. Kramer took him to what he supposed was his proper polling place, and gave him some change—10 cents, to put in a yellow fever contribution box. He did not know where Shay lived but vouched for him as a voter. Shay was afterwards arrested by a Deputy Marshal for illegal voting. Witness stated that the names of Deputies were wanted by a committee appointed to look into the October election frauds. Witness gave the following as the names of that committee: John Brady, Joe Moses, Tom Shay, Larky McHugh, Tom Hartshorn, W. H. Pugh, L. G. Bernard, S. Hoffman, Jacob Kramer, Dan Mullaney, Charles Hilt, Nathaniel Colwell and Charles Sargent. The idea of forming the committee originated by a letter from Washington, received by Nelson Sayler. No records of committee meetings were kept. Witness did not read the memorial carefully before he signed it, and had no personal knowledge of anything wrong charged in the memorial, except the arrest of Shay by a deputy named Hotchkiss. The Democratic County Club appointed the committee. Two committees were appointed because some one in the first committee gave the thing away. The expenses of the committee were paid by $100 from the club. Some other contributions were made to assist in the investigation.

The chairman here suggested that, if these questions were allowed on one side, they must be allowed on the other.

Mr. Butterworth said that the matter was a criminal assault upon the colleague and himself, and he wanted to go to the bottom of it, step by step, as in any court.

Mr. New thought the examination into the method in which money was raised should not be gone into, unless it was to elicit facts covered by the memorial.

Witness stated that he signed the memorial on account of what he had heard. He was not aware that it charged Messrs. Butterworth and Young with buying votes. He certainly would make no such charge.

Eugene Taylor was the next witness. He testified that he had been connected with the police force and in criminal official business since 1853. Witness was acquainted with several of the Deputy Marshals. John Gleason had killed a man, and had also been charged with killing a boy.

Mr. Conger protested against the introduction of such testimony. He did not want a man to get the reputation of a murderer from reported proceedings of the Committee when witness had said that he knew nothing of Gleason's general character.

Witness continued: He stated that Gleason was a policeman when the killing occurred, and served on the police force afterwards. Michael McDermott, another deputy, was charged, while a policeman, with killing a man, about eight years ago, and was on the police force afterwards. Knew Gus Colcher, another deputy; he was also charged with killing a man many years ago. Witness stated that Gleason killed his man in self-defense.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The Congressional investigating committee met at 10 o'clock. John Frizzel, Democrat, testified that Wm. Taylor, deputy marshal, gave him $5 to give to one McCarthy, Democrat, for electioneering for the Republican ticket. Taylor said the $5 was for McCarthy's services on election day. McCarthy testified: I saw George Clemes, deputy marshal, offer a ticket to a man. Witness acknowledged that he had been arrested for perjury. After the examination of these two witnesses the committee adjourned till to-morrow morning on account of the absence of Mr. Catlisle.

—"SELLERS' Liver Pills" are the secret to perfect health, long life, and absolute happiness. Sold by all druggists.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

A Modern Miracle.

The Day Kidney Pad, manufactured in this City by the Day Kidney Pad Co. Send for their book.

The Markets.

General Produce.

DETROIT, July 29.—Flour steady. Wheat easier; extra, nominal; No. 1 white, 102¾c; seller July, 102¾c; seller September, 102½c; seller October, 103c; new No 1 white, 102¾c; milling No 1, nominal. Receipts of wheat, 47,000 bu; shipments, 2,500 bu.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Wheat—Scarce and firm; sales 3,000 bu No 1 Duluth at 113c; 1500 bu old red winter at 110c. Corn dull; nominally 41c for No 2 mixed western. Oats inactive; No 2 offered at 28c. Rye nominal at 60c for No 2. Canal freights firm and higher; 2½c for wheat, ¾c for corn to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Breadstuffs—Flour—Inactive; Ohio family good, $5 50; do. fancy, $5 75; old wheat, $6 00. Wheat dull; rejected, 105@106c; No. 2 red in elevator, 112¾c. Corn steady; steamer, on track, 48c; western mixed, 48@49c. Oats dull; western white, 47@48c.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged at 95@98c. Corn unchanged at 40@41c. Oats unchanged at 33@36c. Whisky steady at 103c. Provisions—Pork nominal at $9 00. Lard in fair demand; little offering at $5 70. Bulk meats—shoulders quiet at $3 25; short ribs, $4 30; short clear, $4 50. Bacon steady at $4 00, $4 95, $5 00 and $5 25.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—The market declined 1½@2½c; noon board closed quiet at 106c for hard; 91¼@93c for No 2, cash; 85½c seller July; 86½c seller August; 84¾c seller September; 75½c for No. 3; 68½c for No 4; 71c for rejected; receipts, 26,000 bu; shipments, 194,500 bu. Corn—Market dull at 31½c for No 2. Oats—Market dull at 28c for No 2. Rye—Market steady at 53c for No 1. Barley—Market steady at 62c for No 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Flour unchanged. X, $3 85@4 05; XX, $4 00@4 80; family, $4 85@4 95; choice, $5 00@5 30. Wheat—market irregular and higher for cash; No. 2 red, 96¾@99c cash. Corn very dull; 33½c cash. Oats higher; 25¾@27½c. Whisky at 103c. Provisions—Pork lower at $9 00. Dry Salt meats easier; clear ribs, $4 30; clear, $4 55. Bacon lower; clear ribs, $4 90@5 05; clear, $5 47½@5 50. Lard nominal at $5 25. Hogs—market lower; York-ers, $3 10@3 40; packing, $3 10@3 40; packing $3 10@3 40; butchers' to extra, $3 65@3 85; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, — head.

TOLEDO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 30.—Wheat arriving freely, with heavy transactions at considerably lower prices. Receipts yesterday, 244,000 bushels. Following are the quotations: New Spot Amber, 100½c; seller July, 100½c; do. August and September, 100c; No. 2 White, 98c; 3 new do., 100½c. No. 2 Red Wabash, 93¾c; No. 3 Red, 86c; No. 2 Amber Illinois, 101c; Western Amber, 100½c. Corn quiet at 38¾c for High-mixed, 38c for No. 2, 37¾c for Rejected and 37½c for Damaged. Oats more active at 30c for Michigan, and 28c for No. 2 White.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Wheat heavy and lower; winter, 98¾c cash; 99¾c bid for seller August; spring, 98¾c cash; 99¾c seller August; 99¾c seller September. Corn heavy and lower; 34½c cash; 35¼c bid seller September. Oats weak and lower at 20¾c cash; 23¾c seller August; 25¾c seller September. Rye 52c. Barley unchanged at 70c. Pork weak and lower; $8 30 cash; $8 25, seller August; $8 35 bid seller September. Lard heavy and lower; $5 02½ cash and $5 70 bid seller September, $5 72½ bid seller October. Whisky lower at 103c. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; market dull and weak; 5@10c lower; light $4 00@4 05; heavy, $3 20@3 75; heavy packing scarce and dull at $3 20.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton—The market is steady; 11 11-16c for middling uplands. Flour quiet; receipts, 21,000 bbls; sales, 12,000 bbls; western, $3 90@4 40; extra western, $4 50@4 85; extra state $4 50@4 65; extra western $4 50@4 70; Round Hoop Ohio, $4 50@5 00. Rye Flour is quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat—Spring nominal; Winter is ¼@¾c lower and fairly active; receipts, 88,000 bu; sales, 149,000 bu; No. 2 Red, seller cash, 111¾c. Corn—Spot dull; 64½@65¾c for No. 2 Western; 67½@68c for State and Canada. Corn is reported as dull and a shade easier; receipts, 102,000 bush; sales, 120,000 bush; 43¾@44c for western mixed. Barley dull and nominal. Oats dull; receipts, 15,000 bu; sales, 26,000 bu; 34½@37c for mixed western; 36½@41c for white. Pork is dull at $9 00. Beef steady. Lard dull and lower at $5 97½. Butter—7@16½c. Cheese—5@8c. Whisky—At 105c. Sugar — 6¾@7c. Eggs — 10@15c. Petroleum—5½@5¾c in bbls, for crude; 6¾c for Refined. Tallow—3 15-16@3¾c. Coal dull and unchanged. Leather very firm and good business. Wool firm and in good demand at 32@45c.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour—Market quiet and unchanged for all grades—western superfine, $3 00@3 50; do extra, $4 00@4 75; do family, $5 00@5 75. Wheat—Western is quiet and steady. Lard dull and lower at $5 97½. Butter—7@16½c. Cheese—5@8c. Whisky—At 105c. Sugar — 6¾@7c. Eggs — 10@15c. Petroleum—5½@5¾c in bbls, for crude; 6¾c for Refined. Tallow—3 15-16@3¾c. Coal dull and unchanged. Leather very firm and good business. Wool firm and in good demand at 32@45c.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour—Market quiet and unchanged for all grades—western superfine, $3 00@3 50; do extra, $4 00@4 75; do family, $5 00@5 75. Wheat—Western is quiet and steady; No 2 western winter red, spot, and seller July, 103¾@103¾c; do seller August, 103¾@104c; do seller September, 100¾@101c. Corn—Western mixed, spot and seller July, 44¾@44¾c; do seller August, 44¾@44¾c; seller September, 43¾@43¾c; seller October, 40¾@41c. Oats—market lower at 30@40c; western white, at 38@38c; do mixed, 37@38c; Pennsylvania, 38@38c. Rye steady, 57@58c. Hay—firm and unchanged; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $